The New-York Times.

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GOOD NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

Another Battle and Another Victory.

Gen. Herron Attacked by the Enemy 24,000 Strong.

Desperate Fighting from 10 O'clock A. M. Until Dark.

General Herron Reinforced from General Blunt's Force.

The Enemy Routed with Heavy Losses.

Another Flight to the Boston Mountains.

[illegible], NEAR FAYETTEVILLE, ARK., Tuesday, Dec. 2.

Gen. HERRON'S forces, en route to reinforce Gen. BLUNT, met the enemy yesterday on Crawford's Prairie, ten miles south of Fayetteville, Ark., and won a decisive victory.

The enemy were 24,000 strong, divided into four divisions, under Gens. PARSONS, MARMADUKE, FROST and RAINS, all under Gen. HINDMAN, and embraced the flower of the Trans-Mississippi army, well supplied with eighteen pieces of artillery. The enemy flanked Gen. BLUNT'S position at Cane Hill, and made a sudden attack on Gen. HERRON, to prevent him joining with Gen. BLUNT.

Gen. HERRON'S force consisted of the Ninety-fourth and Thirty-first Illinois, Nineteenth and Twentieth Iowa, Twenty-sixth Indiana, Twentieth Wisconsin, a battalion or two of cavalry, in all 6,500 or 7,000 men, and [illegible] pieces of artillery.

The battle raged from 10 A. M. until dark, and was desperately fought throughout. Our artillery drove the rebels from two strong positions, and kept their overwhelming numbers at bay. The Twentieth Wisconsin captured a rebel battery of four heavy guns, but were forced to abandon them under a murderous fire. The Nineteenth Iowa also took the same battery and fought most desperately, but were also obliged to yield it. Almost every regiment distinguished itself.

About 4 o'clock, Gen. BLUNT arrived from Cane Hill with [illegible] men and a strong force of artillery, and attacked the rebels in the rear. The rebels made desperate efforts to capture his batteries, but were repulsed with terrible slaughter. We held the whole field at dark, and before 9 o'clock that night the entire rebel force were in full retreat over Boston Mountain.

Our loss in killed and wounded was six hundred. The rebel loss was fifteen hundred, by their own admission. Several of the rebel field officers were killed, among them Col. STEIN, commanding a brigade, formerly a Brigadier in the Missouri State Guard. Only a few prisoners were taken. We captured four caissons filled with ammunition.

Lieut.-Col. MCFARLAN, of the Nineteenth Iowa Regiment, was the only field officer on our side, killed. Major HUBBARD, of the First Missouri Cavalry, was taken prisoner.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE FRONTIER

How the Army is Divided and Officered—Its Location—Doings in the First Division Under Gen. Blunt, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Tuesday, Dec. 2.

While the Eastern Army is preparing for the great struggle which will, perhaps, at last decide the destiny of our country, it is probable that the deposits and relations of Eastern soldiers have quite forgotten the Army of the Frontier. When we read [illegible] of our situation and movements which sometimes appear in the papers of New-York and Philadelphia, we cannot but feel that we are comparatively uncared for. It would be pleasant to know that we are remembered; that the brave men who are wearing out their energies, and their lives in guarding the outposts of Freedom, are sometimes the object of good wishes and fervent prayers. But however obscure and inglorious the work of chasing guerrillas may be, we feel that we are serving our country, and if we may but play some part in the grand drama upon which the eyes of the whole world are fixed, we are content that that part should be an humble one. Glory may be the motive which impels [illegible] to noble deeds. We are actuated by a nobler impulse, the love of our native land.

Since the temporary illness and permanent departure of Gen. SCHOFIELD, the Army of the Frontier has been entirely reorganized. It would be improper to state the number of our forces, but I cannot see any impropriety in mentioning that at present our army consists of three divisions. The First Division is commanded by Gen. BLUNT, who is now the senior officer in the Southwest. He is a bold, dashing soldier, rough in his exterior, unpretending in his manners, but full of courage and fire. The Second Division is under the command of Gen. HERRON, one of the youngest officers, if not the youngest, in the United States service. He is a man of less experience than BLUNT or TOTTEN, but in his native ability, and especially in his moral integrity, every one has full confidence. The Third Division is now without a separate commander. Gen. TOTTEN, the distinguished artillerist, whose battery was so effectively worked at the battle of Wilson's Creek, was formerly assigned to the command of this Division; but in consequence of some personal difficulty between himself and Gen. HERRON, he has gone to St. Louis, upon the pretext that his presence is necessary as a witness in the interminable trial of MCKINSTRY. Upon leaving his men he issued a farewell address to them, and the general impression is, that he will never return to Southwest Missouri.

In Gen. BLUNT'S Division there are three brigades. The First Brigade is led by Gen. SALOMON, the Second by Col. WEER, and the Third by Col. MCDANIEL.

In the Second Division there are two brigades. Col. [illegible] is commander of the First, and Col. [illegible] of the Second.

There are two brigades, also, in the Third Division. The first is under Col. HUSTON, the second under Col. DYE.

Many of these officers served under LYON in the first Southwestern campaign, and under FREMONT in the second. Each brigade includes infantry, artillery and cavalry.

Besides the regiments included in this organization, a distinct force of Missouri militia, which may be regarded, if you choose, as a reserve, is commanded by Gen. BROWN. Its special duty seems to be to act within the limits of the State, as a sort of military police. I am not certain whether it is regarded as part of the Army of the Frontier or not. This reserve is composed entirely of militia, of which there are a large number in Southwest Missouri. The militia are scattered all over the country. In every neighborhood there is a blockhouse and a breastwork, and a little garrison. The three organized divisions include no militia. Every Northwestern State, except Michigan and Minnesota, is represented in our army, and we have also several three years' regiments from Missouri and Arkansas.

This army, whose numbers, as you perceive, are by no means despicable, is still south of Springfield. There is no prospect that it will return to St. Louis, or be ordered elsewhere, during the present Winter. The rebels in Arkansas, whom SCHOFIELD drove to the Boston Mountain a few weeks ago, still fondly cherish the hope of penetrating into Southern Missouri before Spring, and if this army were withdrawn their hopes would easily be realized. Springfield is fortified, it is true, but the system of forts is not yet completed; and even a large garrison could not defend the town from an army of any size. If the town could even be held, the nature of the country is such that an army could pass Springfield on either side, without molestation from any petty garrison in the Springfield forts.

The Army of the Frontier, let me repeat, is south of Springfield. The Second Division is in camp, about twelve miles from the town, upon the Fayetteville Road, near the old Wilson Creek battle-ground. The Third Division is at McCULLOCH'S store, upon the same road, twelve miles further down. The First Division, under Gen. BLUNT, is at Cane Hill, in Arkansas. Cane Hill is upon the western border of the State, a few miles west of Fayetteville, and forty miles north of Van Buren and Fort Smith.

At this point, on Friday last, Gen. BLUNT had a sharp battle with Gen. MARMADUKE, of the Confederate army. It appears that HINDMAN and MARMADUKE were about to join their forces, for another effort to penetrate into Missouri. MARMADUKE was in the advance, and still separated from HINDMAN, when BLUNT fell upon him at 10 o'clock in the morning, and after about three hours' fighting, the enemy began to give ground, though the fighting continued until dark. The loss in killed and wounded was not very heavy upon either side. We lost two officers, one of whom was a Lieutenant-Colonel. The rapidity of BLUNT'S movements prevented the execution of the rebel plans. They were provided with ten days' cooked rations, which they carried in their haversacks, evidently intending to make a determined march northward. BLUNT'S forced march of thirty-five miles was as unexpected, and for them an unfortunate circumstance; and this single battle may, perhaps, have been the salvation of Southern Missouri. It is probable that a bold push would now enable us to retake and hold Fort Smith.

Battles, however, are unusual events upon the border. The kind of service required of border soldiers is quite unique. They march and countermarch, sometimes in large bodies, sometimes in little squads. They chase the guerrillas, and when the guerrillas—who are not hampered with a load of blankets, haversacks, canteens, revolvers, carbines, and other paraphernalia—have succeeded in distancing them, our men trot leisurely back to camp, with a prisoner or two, and no men killed on either side. The next day it is *Da Capo al Signo* again. For example, all the cavalry in the Second and Third Divisions have just returned from a trip to Yellville, Ark. They were out six days without tents. At night, they bivouacked in their blankets upon the bare ground. If it rained, they slept in mudpuddles, while the drops beat tattoo upon their upturned faces. They chased a number of small bands of rebels, captured about eighty prisoners, and returned without having had a single skirmish. Whether this sort of work is remunerative or not, is a question for Uncle Samuel's own decision.

The result of all this exposure is a very large number of sick. There are at this moment more than a thousand sick soldiers in the Springfield hospitals, and five hundred more are on the way here from the South. They fill the public buildings. They remain in private houses. New buildings are being prepared for their reception. One large tobacco factory has been refitted as a hospital. In one of the churches they lie upon the seats and upon the floor, without beds or bedding. The medical corps is very energetic and efficient. Yet, after all, many of them still lie in tents, and not less than eight or ten die every day. The Military Cemetery is filling up rapidly.

Nor are the soldiers the only sufferers. But I must speak of the prisoners and of the loyal refugees in another letter.

The result of the election in Missouri has surprised every one, and especially in this Congressional District. Col. PHELPS, the faithful Representative, who has so long served his constituents and his country in the National Congress, and who has never before been defeated since his first election, is at last laid upon the shelf. Many causes conspired to bring about this result. First, PHELPS was absent, and his friends felt so confident of his success that they simply let the election take care of itself, while his opponents were busily working against him. Many plain men felt that he could not be a Colonel and a Governor and a Congressman all at one time. Others urged that more than a year ago, in Springfield, at a disloyal demonstration, at which a regiment of self-appointed Union volunteers, organized for the occasion, was present, Col. PHELPS was too complaisant, and permitted the Secessionists to hoist a mongrel banner upon the public square, which was half rebel and half the flag of the State. Moreover Col. BOYD, his antagonist, was an avowed Emancipationist, while Col. PHELPS ran upon the simple platform, "The Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws," and declined to express his sentiments upon the question of African Slavery. The vote polled was certainly small. The entire vote did not equal a single majority once claimed by the now defeated candidate. But there has undoubtedly been a great revolution in the public sentiment of Southwestern Missouri upon the subject of emancipation. Upon this subject, Col. PHELPS has not publicly expressed himself, and it would not be surprising if he should yet become an open advocate of that policy. With regard to his perfect loyalty, I have not heard any one breathe a doubt. He proved that at the battle of Pea Ridge, where his bravery and devotion were conspicuous. His old associates in Congress and the country at large will certainly miss his voice and his influence in the Halls of our National Legislature.

KICKAPOO.

The Connecticut Legislature.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The State Legislature convened in extra session in this city to-day.

The two Houses met in joint convention at 11½ o'clock, when Gov. BUCKINGHAM delivered his message, relating chiefly to the military affairs of the State.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Depredations of the Rebel Cavalry Under White.

A Number of Sutlers Reported Captured.

THE WEATHER MODERATED.

HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The weather is milder and the snow has melted considerably.

An officer who came through from Alexandria by land, with a strong escort, was told at Dumfries, that sixteen sutlers, with their wagons, were captured by WHITE'S rebel cavalry last week, and the owners made to drive their own teams to some rebel stations in the interior. WHITE was represented as having a large regiment of cavalry. It has, for several days, been considered unsafe to pass beyond Dumfries without a strong escort.

A special Court-martial met to-day, to try JOHN W. IRVINE on the charge of being a spy, he having been captured within our lines. The accused was a private in the Ninth Virginia Cavalry, and was captured near his father's house, in the vicinity of Hartwood Court-House. It is understood that the Court have agreed upon a finding, the result of which is not known.

The following General Order has just been published:

No person will be allowed to cross the lines in the direction of the enemy without a pass from these headquarters. (Signed)

LEWIS RICHMOND, A. A. G.

GEN. HOOKER'S GRAND DIVISION.

The Situation—Review of Gen. Sickles' Division—The Advent of Bad Weather—Experiences of Camp Life—The Paymaster Wanted—Clothing Issued, &c.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

Nothing of importance transpired in the army since the date of my last letter. The enemy's pickets continue to pace the opposite bank of the Rappahannock, and our own hold undisputed possession of the eastern bank. The guns of the contending parties, planted on either side of the stream, with muzzles directed toward each other, are ready at a moment's notice to open either an aggressive or retaliatory fire. For how long a period affairs will thus continue it is difficult to determine. The indications of a change of position which were so apparent yesterday are not so prominent to-day, but notwithstanding that fact, the succeeding twenty-four hours may bring about important results.

A grand review of SICKLES' Division—formerly HOOKER'S—took place to-day. The troops retain the same spirit and aim that characterized them when under the immediate control of their late commander. They were reviewed by Gen. HOOKER in person. It will be remembered that this is the same division that so bravely followed the gallant HOOKER through the Peninsular campaign, and subsequently the campaign in front of Washington. Twenty Generals, besides numerous officers of less rank, were upon the field to-day as spectators. At 12 o'clock Gen. HOOKER, accompanied by his Staff, rode upon the ground. It was a great effort for the men to restrain themselves from shouting as their old leader passed them to greet the Division General. But when he proceeded down the lines every regiment hailed him with the wildest demonstrations of delight. Not content with cheering, the men tossed their hats, threw up their hands, and almost rushed forward from the ranks to approach nearer the person of the General. All who witnessed the review concur in the opinion that it was one of the most attractive and exciting that had yet taken place in the army. It is needless to add that Gen. SICKLES has completely won the esteem and affection of his command, not a man of whom is unwilling to follow him in any battle, no matter how fiercely and desperately waged.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

A slow, drizzling, ominous rain commenced falling this morning, and if we credit the sayings of the citizens of this locality, days, perhaps weeks, will have expired ere we are again cheered with the genial rays of a bright and glowing sun. The prediction which has been so often repeated within my hearing since the arrival of the army at its present position, that the unfavorable season for military operations was rapidly approaching, has at last been verified. Here remains, or, perhaps more truly, lies the remains, on the eastern bank of the Rappahannock, of a portion of that proud army which, little more than a year ago, moved with unrivaled buoyancy and splendor from the very base of our Capital, to meet, engage and destroy the horde of dastard traitors who so defiantly threatened, and who now threaten, the permanency of our Government and the execution of its laws. Cold, rain, snow, swollen streams, impassable roads, and all the obstacles that can be produced by opposing elements are, or soon will be, before us. Men lying upon the frosty ground with but a single blanket for covering, subsisting upon scanty rations, weak, exhausted, sick from cold and exposure, are clamorously urged by an impatient populace to advance upon the defences and occupy the City of Richmond. Two months ago a forward movement was easy and practicable; but now, no matter how reluctantly we acknowledge the fact, to perform the same task, and expect to meet the success which at that time might have been reasonably looked for, would be indulging in theories which partake more of fancy than substance. It is by no means a difficult matter for the inexperienced, while grouped around a blazing hearth, having at their command the comforts and delicacies which home and means alone can furnish, to cavil at the necessarily tedious progress of the war. It is also a simple process to trace lines of march upon the smooth surface of paper, and if the angles and semi-circles are geometrically described, they will doubtless please and amuse the spectator. No one will assert that the law prohibits a person from erecting visionary batteries, mounting them with powerful guns, pouring imaginary volleys of canister and grape into the enemy's ranks, and valiantly marching—aye, leaping over seeming parapets of human slain and wounded, not halting until the infamous centre of rebeldom shall be reached and demolished. But reverse the picture and consider calmly and candidly the state of affairs as they truly exist. Instead of a substantial roof for shelter, a little contemptible strip of canvass is the soldier's apology for a kennel. With now and then an exception, the nearest approach to luxury is a meal of salt pork and adamantine biscuit forced down the palate by the aid of rancid coffee without a particle of milk. He, however, has had experience of camp life and can exercise judgment to some extent as to what might and might not be feasibly accomplished. He will tell you that in all probability the present campaign must cease after the expiration of a few days; Winter, in the State of Virginia, is not the season to execute plans of battles. Viewing the reckless decision of the men at home, and the common sense opinion of the soldier in the field, it is natural to suppose that the latter will find more supporters than the former. The labor employed in drawing up a plan of an actual battle or campaign cannot, of course, be appreciated by the self-conceited individual who obstinately refuses to admit that his own ideas, conceived at a safe distance from the scene of action, are inferior to those of the Generals upon whom the entire responsibility of their acts depend. As a general thing it will follow that success will quite as often attend the methods proposed, by those who are to adopt them, as of those who simply wish a certain object to be effected without seriously reflecting upon the required means. As the community will doubtless bestow due merit upon the party *who speedily crushes the rebellion and restores peace*, an excellent opportunity is afforded men of sanguinary temperaments, who flatter themselves with the belief that they are possessed of the identical seven-league boots which so admirably served the purpose of Jack the giant-killer, of entering the service and at once using their magical gifts to great advantage.

It is a mistake to suppose that the army, with its long trains of supply-wagons and artillery, can, under existing circumstances, move with that celerity and precision which it might have done if the inclement season had not already commenced. The people must patiently and perseveringly await the order of events, cherishing the hope that success will ultimately perch upon the banners of the brave and loyal Union army.

The most acceptable personage that could appear among the troops would be the Paymaster. To him would be extended a hearty welcome. He has but to show himself and his treasure to create a thrill of joy that would impress him with its earnestness so long as he held in remembrance the incentive weight of justice. Why is it that regiment after regiment should be compelled to wait a term of five and six months before they receive the small pittance allotted them? The immediate wants of the men, and the destitute condition of the families of many of them at home, ought certainly to influence the proper authorities in their behalf.

The strange statement, which has recently been the rounds of the Press, concerning Col. T. B. W. STOCKTON, Acting Brigadier-General of the Third Brigade, GRIFFIN'S Division, to the effect that he had been dismissed in disgrace from the service on account of alleged misconduct while in the performance of his duty, is without the least shadow of a foundation. The details from beginning to end are a mass of baseless fabrications invented by some malicious or jealous person who probably sought his own elevation by robbing the Colonel of his justly-earned reputation. Col. STOCKTON entered the service at the head of the Sixteenth Michigan Regiment, and has proven upon more than one occasion his excellency and efficiency as an officer and a soldier. Since assuming command of the Third Brigade he has evidenced high additional qualities.

To-morrow has been set apart for the review, by Gen. HOOKER, of the Fifth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. DANIEL BUTTERFIELD. At the present writing the weather presents an inauspicious appearance for a clear sky, but we are in hopes the storm will abate sufficiently by to-morrow to enable the ceremony to be carried out.

CENTRE GRAND DIVISION, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1862.

Whether or not we have fully persuaded ourselves that the army is about to settle down into Winter quarters, the enemy has interpreted the existing inaction to mean a three months' surcease of hostilities, and with characteristic impudence has painted upon pieces of board the words, "Winter quarters," and exposed them upon his bank of the river so they may be conspicuous to our pickets. The rebel pickets take great pleasure in directing the attention of our men to the significant letters, and they may sometimes be seen pointing with one hand to the board, while with the other they perform a tantalizing schoolboy gyration. In retaliation our soldiers point in the direction of Maryland, then rapidly twirl one hand over the other, thus signifying the hasty departure of the rebels from that coveted soil.

The review of the Fifth Army Corps, which it was expected would take place to-day, has been postponed in consequence of the inclement state of the weather. With commendable zeal the Third Brigade of GRIFFIN'S Division formed in line for the purpose of marching to the field, when the order countermanding the review was received.

For the past day or two the regimental Quartermasters have been engaged in issuing overcoats and blankets to the troops. Several thousand horses and mules have recently been distributed among the various divisions to supply the deficiency occasioned by hard marches and the bad weather. Since the commencement of Winter the animals have suffered severely from the wet and cold. A large majority of them are without any shelter, not even having the covering of a blanket. Much difficulty has been experienced of late in getting a sufficient quantity of hay on account of the limited means of transportation by rail, and the excessively bad condition of the wagon-roads.

WHIT.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. —, via FORT MONROE, Monday, Dec. 8.

Great dissatisfaction exists in the interior, and the impression prevails there that a signal victory, under Gen. BURNSIDE, will be followed by the immediate and entire abandonment of the Border States, including North Carolina and Tennessee.

The *Progress* of the 29th ult. has the following:

"The *Savannah Republican* makes a piteous complaint over the rebel losses in the recent battles. It says the total loss amounts to 75,000 men. It says the people of Charleston have pulled up their lead pipes and contributed 60,000 pounds to the Government, and that the rebel Government will issue receipts for all lead, pipes and other fixtures, and binds itself to replace them at the end of the war."

Fires at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

GOOD'S oil refinery was destroyed by fire last night. The fire was caused by the explosion of a still. Two men were injured. The buildings in the vicinity were damaged by the shock. Loss about $4,000. No insurance.

S. P. WARNER'S tobacco factory was also destroyed by fire last night. Loss, $30,000. Insurance, $12,000.

The Propeller Charles Osgood Disabled.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The propeller *Charles Osgood*, with Companies E and K, Forty-second Massachusetts, put in for new sails, having lost two during the gales since leaving New-York. All well on board.

Municipal Election.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Tuesday, Dec. 9.

THEODORE T. ABBOTT, Republican, was elected Mayor of this city to-day.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Rapid Movements of the National Forces Under Gen. Grant.

A Skirmish Near Oxford on Thursday Morning.

An Engagement Near Coffeeville, Forty Miles Below, on Friday Night.

Our Loss 5 Killed, 50 Wounded, and 60 Missing—The Rebel Loss 300.

CAIRO, Ill., Monday, Dec. 8.

Oxford, Mississippi, news to Thursday last, states that the rear-guard of the rebels under the command of Gen. JACKSON, had a skirmish on that morning with the National advance force near the town.

The main body of the rebel army, forty thousand strong, passed through Oxford twelve hours before.

The number of the rebel sick and wounded is said to be very large.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

A special dispatch, dated the 7th inst., from Oxford, Miss., says that Col. DICKEY'S Cavalry had a two-hours' engagement with the rebels, near Coffeeville, on Friday night.

The rebels are said to have had 5,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery.

The National loss was five killed, fifty wounded and sixty missing.

The rebel loss was 300 killed and wounded.

THE DISGRACE AT HARTSVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Dec. 8, 12 O'clock, Midnight.

A telegram just received from Nashville confirms the capture of the One Hundred and Fourth Illinois Regiment, the One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Eighth Ohio Regiments, NICKLIN'S Battery, and a detachment of the Second Indiana Cavalry, all under the command of Col. MOORE, on Sunday morning, after an hour's fight, at Hartsville, Tenn., by the guerrillas under JOHN MORGAN.

The number of MORGAN'S force is not stated.

There are no further particulars.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Three thousand rebel cavalry, supposed to be under FORREST, intending to make another raid into Kentucky, or a dash on Fort Donelson, were at Clarksville to-day.

Passengers from Gallatin contradict the story of the engagement there, between FRY and the rebels. They say no recent fight has occurred there.

THE SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 8.

We have full confirmation this morning of the evacuation of Grenada, Miss., by the rebels. A private dispatch from one of our correspondents states that Gen. GRANT'S army had concentrated at that place. The expedition from Helena commanded by Gens. HOVEY and C. C. WASHBURN, had succeeded in cutting the Mississippi Central Railroad south of Grenada, and subsequently advanced upon and took possession of the latter place. The rebels, unable to move the rolling stock, destroyed the cars and locomotives. There are no positive advices as to the position of the rebels, but we are left to infer that they retreated to Columbus, Miss., southeast from Grenada, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. From this point they still have railroad communication, *via* Meridian and Jackson, with Vicksburgh; or they can get around to East Tennessee and join BRAGG. It has been intimated heretofore that the rebel armies, if they should find themselves unable to operate separately, with the prospect of success, would abandon either the Mississippi line or East Tennessee, and unite against ROSECRANS and GRANT. Their failure to offer resistance to GRANT so far would indicate that there has been no junction in Mississippi, as it would also that PEMBERTON is not strong enough to meet GRANT. However, it is impossible to tell, from the course that has been adopted by the enemy, what the rebel plan is. If PEMBERTON has gone to Columbus, GRANT must follow him, for a rebel army cannot be allowed to remain there, with our army even at Grenada. From Columbus they could, if not pressed, easily pounce upon Corinth. Gen. GRANT, in order to protect his communications, must, as he moves south, drive the rebels before him. The situation in Mississippi is getting more and more interesting. The gunboat fleet will now soon be heard from. The boats are in motion, and many days will not elapse before the strength of Vicksburgh is tried once more.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

No Military News—The Emancipation Proclamation—The Preliminaries for the Congressional Election—A New-England Celebration of Thanksgiving, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 28, 1862.

Nothing of particular interest has occurred in this department since my last, so far as military matters are concerned, even rumors of invasion by the Confederates have ceased. The opening up of the Lafourche country has filled our levee with sugar, and already a large crop of sugar has enriched our commerce. It is a melancholy fact, however, that the demands for insurance, owing to the depredations of the *Alabama*, has put up insurance so high that there seems to be but little chance for the trader to make any living profit. Is it not a fearful thing that a single English vessel, commanded by a pirate, can effect the entire commercial interests of this vast country. Was there ever before such an example of national inefficiency?

The Secesh here insist upon it that the President will back out from his emancipation proclamation; if such should be the case I do not see how the cause of the Union can ever recover from such a sad event. Any hesitation now, and everything, in my opinion, is lost. I see nothing in the late Presidential elections but the usual reactory effect that follows every exciting Presidential contest; the natural effect has no doubt been exaggerated by certain acts of the officials in power, but I believe that there is no case where the elections following a Presidential contest have not gone against the party in power in Washington. As the result forces on Mr. LINCOLN to a more vigorous prosecution of the war, he has nothing to fear from the past; the people want the war ended in the shortest possible time, and that policy and that sort of action will carry the indorsement of the people.

We are just at this time excited by the preliminaries of a Congressional election. I am sorry to say that the Unionism of many voters is of the most fishy kind. It is very apparent that the "flesh-pots of Egypt" are not forgotten, and that the restoration of the Union means nothing more than again getting possession of the niggers. This party has nominated for their candidate a gentleman who was prominently a member of the Convention that voted Louisiana against the wishes of the people, out of the Union. I understand, however, that he cannot take his seat in Congress, even if elected, as the oath necessary to obtain a seat could not be taken by him. Nevertheless, he has the impudence enough to run, and people enough, claiming to be loyal, who will vote for him if he will give them a chance. Hon. B. F. [illegible], President of the Finance Bureau, and B. F. FLANDERS, Esq., present City Treasurer, are the accepted candidates of the Union Conservatives, and it is probable that they will be elected. These gentlemen are uncompromising in their politics, and will be satisfied to give nothing else than an unqualified support to every measure that will vigorously prosecute the war to put down the rebellion.

Thursday, the 27th, was celebrated here by many New-Englanders, as Thanksgiving day. Very many families indulged in the luxury of going through the celebration with such viands as our rather slender market affords, but the good-nature and jollity of the people entertained, made up for what was lacking in the way of fat turkeys and mince pies. Of course, the *Sons of Massachusetts* were the most enthusiastic, and the Thirteenth Massachusetts, stationed at the barracks below the city, did most to honor the old times custom.

COLORS RESTORED.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Nov. 28, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 98:—The Commanding General, upon the finding of the Board of Inquiry upon the conduct of the Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteers, at the battle of Baton Rouge, believes that he was led into a mistake by the official reports of that action as to the loss by that regiment of its colors; it proving to have been the camp color left in camp, and not the regimental color, that was brought off the field by the Massachusetts Battery.

He, therefore, has pleasure in ordering the regimental colors to be restored to the regiment, not doubting that it will, in its next action, earn for itself a position and a name, which will be a credit to itself, its State and country.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. General and Chief of Staff.

FEEDING THE POOR.

The following provisions were distributed by the United States Relief Commission during the week ending Nov. 15, inclusive:

Pork	215	[illegible]
Beef	348	[illegible]
Hard bread	67	[illegible]
Loaves of bread	—	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

The number of families receiving aid is [illegible]
Families of Federal soldiers 1,724
Destitute and friendless 7,898 [illegible]
Families of Confederate soldiers 970
Number of persons receiving aid [illegible]
Total number of families who have received aid [illegible]

NATIVITY—American, 1,909; Irish, 4,697; German, 3,032; English, 588; Scotch, 64; French, 712; Spanish, 304; Italian, 78; Portuguese, 15; Danes, [illegible]; Norwegian, 26; Swiss, 42; Mexicans, 35; Russian, 10; Greek, 9; Colored, 1,308. Total number of families, 12,870.

N. B.—It will be observed that of the whole number of families that have been fed, [illegible] are British born, making an aggregate of over [illegible] persons, or more than one-half of the whole number. Ought not the London *Times* abuse Gen. BUTLER for feeding British poor?

BENJAMIN F. FLANDERS, President.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

The Navy.

LAUNCH OF A STEAM CORVETTE.

The new regular navy-built steam corvette *Shenandoah* was launched successfully on Monday at the Philadelphia Navy-yard. Miss PAXON, daughter of the yard plumber, christened her. The *Shenandoah* belongs to a class of steam men-of-war which have been called "half corvettes and half frigates." They have been confounded with another class, a little smaller, but very like them. The three "sister ships" of the *Shenandoah* are afloat, and thus situated:

Vessel.	Location.	Where
Sacramento,	Afloat and fitting out.	Portsmouth, N. H.
Monongahela,	Afloat and fitting out.	Philadelphia.
Canandaigua,	At sea.	Blockade.

The *Juniata* sails with the *Housatonic*, and is about as much smaller than the above three, as the *Lackawanna* and *Ticonderoga* are larger. The *Shenandoah* is 1,380 tons burthen, the *Juniata* is 1,240, and the *Lackawanna* is 1,533. There is just barely difference enough to justify a distinction between the three classes. There is another, the *Kearsarge* and *Tuscarora* class very like the *Juniata*.

The dimensions of the *Shenandoah* are as follows: Length, between perpendiculars, [illegible] feet; the extreme breadth of the beam is 38 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 17½ feet; extreme length over all, 245 feet 6 inches; the diameter of the screw propeller is 15 feet, and it will have four blades.

The *Shenandoah* will carry no bowsprit. She is almost a *fac simile* of the gunboat *Monongahela*, only somewhat sharper. She will draw about fourteen feet at the extremity of the lead line. She will also be able to travel, at sea, at the rate of fourteen knots an hour, and presents all the elements of a fast and thorough sea-going vessel. Her shape and drawings were arranged by the Constructor of the Yard, Mr. HENRY HOOVER. It is the intention to use steam as the earnest power, while sails will be used as the auxiliary. The engines were designed in Washington. They will be of the same class as those of the *Monongahela*, *Juniata* and *Adirondack*. The *Shenandoah* will carry nine guns. Three will be pivot guns, capable of being used on either side of the vessel, and fired in any direction. They will be one 11-inch Dahlgren gun, and two 100-pound rifled Parrott guns. Her side battery will be effective.

THE BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD—THE "WHAT IS IT" TO BE ARMED IMMEDIATELY.

The queer nondescript, which was commenced last Summer at the navy-yard, and left in statu quo ever since, is to be finished at once and launched. Yesterday the employes and a few privileged visitors were thrown into excitement by the appearance in the yard of a weapon as singular as the nondescript itself. It is a gun of the strangest aspect imaginable, and seemed capable of discharging 60 pounds of shot. It is made of brass or composition, and its breech and muzzle rest on a frame or pedestal of the same material as the gun. There are none of the ordinary appliances for firing a cannon attached to it. And this invention arm is to be the battery of the *What Is It*, which is to be launched in a few days. The *What Is It* is a huge box, near fifteen high and twelve feet wide, or thereabouts. It is caulked so as to be almost air-tight, and has an internal diameter of about twenty-four feet, and looks very like a funnel inside. The gun will be within, and although in firing, will protrude through the porthole, a porch or "portico," covers its muzzle. That is all that can be known of the *What Is It*, which may be a submarine battery, with an air gun, or a Delane [illegible], for all the outside public know.

REPORT OF MEN-OF-WAR IN THE STREAM.

Subjoined is yesterday's report of men-of-war at the yard. It embraces all particulars:

Vessels.	Rate.	Condition.
Shepherd Knapp	Purchased transport	About to [illegible]
Courier	Troop ship	Waiting [illegible]
Connecticut	Steam frigate	Nearly fit for sea
Monticello	Steam gunboat	Waiting [illegible]
Circassian	Transport	Ready in a week
Lackawanna (new)	Steam frigate	Ready in [illegible]
Ticonderoga (new)	Steam frigate	Ready in [illegible]
Iroquois	Steam gunboat	Fitting out
Massachusetts	Transport	Awaiting [illegible] repairs
Seminole	Steam gunboat	About [illegible]
Savannah	Corvette	Vol'rs' drill ship
Vixen	Steamer	Waiting [illegible] to Revenue
Wamsutta	Steam gunboat	Undergoing repairs
Columbia	Steam transport	Repairing
North Carolina	Line-of-battle ship	"Guardo."

The iron-clad *Miantonomah*, the steamers *Maumee*, *Shamrock* and *Mackinaw* are on the stocks, building.

ANOTHER BREAK DOWN.

The *Juniata* has met the fate which befel the *Lancaster* and *Pawnee* when leaving "their native City of Philadelphia" for the first time. Her machinery, which was to be ready last February, has broken down, and cannot be repaired for some days. The backing eccentric of the after engine gave way, and the blockade must wait another while.

GUNBOATS ON THE LAKES.

The Enlargement of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan Canal—Interesting Report of Col. Webster to the War Department.

To the Honorable Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.:

JACKSON, Tenn., Nov. 18, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, in compliance with the request of the President of the United States, and under leave granted by the War Department for that purpose, I have made such inquiries and examinations as my time permitted in relation to the "practicability, cost and military and commercial advantages of opening a passage for gunboats and armed vessels from the Mississippi to the Lakes, by improving the navigation of the Illinois River, and enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal."

Knowing that the subject had been previously discussed in able and eloquent speeches and reports, and that plans and estimates had been submitted to Congress, I thought it best, in the first place, to examine the estimates, and ascertain upon what evidence they were founded.

The authors of those plans and estimates, Messrs. WILLIAM GOODING and JOHN B. PRESTON, are respectively the Secretary and Engineer of the Illinois and Michigan Canal, and in the office of that work, at Lockport, Ill., I found the data which they had used, an examination of which, with full information as to their sources and [illegible], satisfied me that, for the purposes of this report, no further surveys were necessary.

The work naturally divides itself into three portions, and, taking the order in which they were presented to me, the first of these divisions is the Illinois River, from its mouth to La Salle, the terminus of the present canal.

The survey of this portion was made by competent engineers, under instructions from the above named gentlemen, and by authority of the State of Illinois. The maps and profiles have every mark of care and skill, and the surveys were made under circumstances to secure the greatest accuracy. This survey is the foundation of the plans and estimates for the improvement.

The mode proposed (and obviously the proper one, I think,) is by dams and locks. The whole distance is two hundred and twenty miles, and the fall a little less than twenty-eight feet, or an average of one and a half inches per mile. Seven dams and locks are proposed. Fewer than these might be made to answer the purpose, but by adopting this number the water can be raised throughout the entire distance to the required height of affording a channel capable of passing steamboats and vessels drawing six feet, without overflowing any valuable lands. Greater strength and security can also be more readily given to the dams, as they will be of less height than would be necessary with a smaller number. The effect upon the river will be to keep its bed always covered for its full width, instead of being, as now, alternately covered and exposed; while the occasional overflowing of the contiguous lowlands will hardly be increased to a perceptible degree. It is not anticipated that this state of things will be injurious to the health of the adjacent country. On the contrary, it is thought that the constant fullness of the bed of the river will be beneficial in that respect, and that the fears which have been entertained in some quarters of ill effects will not be realized.

The second of the divisions, in the ascending order, is the part of the Illinois River between La Salle and Lockport.

This has not been surveyed with reference to the proposed work. The general character and average width are, however, well known. The lockage is precisely given by the present canal, which runs nearly parallel with and not far from the river. So that we have data sufficiently full and accurate for arriving at a very close approximation to the cost of the improvement. A survey will be necessary to determine the locations of the dams and locks, and the precise quantities of masonry. But this cannot materially vary the aggregate of the calculations already made.

We come now to the third division, extending from Lockport to Chicago. Here it is proposed to follow the line of the present canal, enlarging it to the dimensions of a ship and steamboat canal, one hundred and sixty feet wide and seven feet deep. The original surveys for the existing canal appear to have been made with minuteness and accuracy, and are yet available for estimates of the cost of the proposed enlargement. There are, however, a few points upon which there may be some liability to error.

Most of the material excavated from the present canal yet remains on its banks. Of course, that being on the side toward which the enlargement is to be made, must be removed. It has been assumed in estimating that this material was deposited one-half on each side. This may prove not strictly true.

Again, the amounts of the different kinds of material to be excavated for the enlargement are not known with absolute exactness. But the estimates in this particular are based upon careful notes, taken during the progress of the work on the present canal, and the particular observations of one of the gentlemen named above, and are probably very near the truth.

It is also not determined what quantity of earthy sediment may have settled in that portion of the canal which was originally executed upon the "deep-cut" plan. Whatever it may be, it is of a character to be readily and cheaply removed by the improved machinery now in use for such purposes.

These qualifications of the exact correctness of the estimates are not, in my view, of much importance—but I thought it better to mention them in order to make as plain an exhibit as possible of the grounds upon which they are based.

I have no doubt that, in the main, these estimates are reliable, much beyond what is usual in similar cases. Care has been taken in regard to the points on which there may be some doubt, to err, if at all, on the safe side. Messrs. GOODING and PRESTON have been for years deeply interested in this subject, and have studied it carefully. They have all the advantages of a minute acquaintance with the localities in question, and great experience in construction on this very ground. They are well known as engineers of acknowledged skill and ability, while their character for integrity puts them above the suspicion of willingly misrepresenting in any particular.

Having, then, these plans and estimates, I am well satisfied that we have before us the means of forming a correct judgment of the "practicability and cost" of the proposed work.

I therefore append hereto the estimate submitted to Congress by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House of Representatives in their report of the 20th of February last. I am fully of opinion that the plan is judicious and the estimates reliable. Perhaps some addition ought to be made on account of the high prices of labor and supplies likely to rule for some time to come, above those on which the estimates were made being those of the past year.

The estimate of thirteen millions three hundred and fifty-six thousand eight hundred and twenty-four dollars, ($13,346,824,) may be fairly regarded as the pecuniary measure of the practicability of the work, executed on the plan of cutting down the summit level of the canal, so as to draw the needed supply of water directly from Lake Michigan, and maintaining a uniform width of 160 feet.

Two other plans have been proposed and estimated for. The first is to make the canal 100 feet wide, with recesses on each mile 160 feet wide, to enable steamers to pass. The estimate for this is eleven millions five hundred thousand dollars, ($11,500,000.) The other plan is to make the canal 160 feet wide, but to omit cutting down the summit, and to supply the water from the Calumet, Des Moines and Du Page Rivers, any deficiency (which is almost sure to exist some portion of every season) to be supplied, by pumping engines and wheels, from Lake Michigan. For this the estimate is nine millions two hundred and ninety-two thousand four hundred and forty-four dollars ($9,292,444.) The differences of cost in these plans arise from the different modes proposed of constructing the enlarged canal, the river improvement remaining the same in all.

The saving effected by adopting any other plan than that of cutting down the summit to the whole width proposed, seems so unimportant compared to the magnitude and importance of the work, and the mode on the most liberal scale proposed so much superior on all accounts, that I omit the detailed estimates for the others. I earnestly hope that if the Government should determine to execute or even to aid the work, the largest scale proposed may be sanctioned. Anything less than that would mar the fair proportions which should throughout characterize so important an improvement.

Pumping to supply the summit level is but an expedient, subject to the constant expense and liability to derangement of the machinery by which it is effected—while to pour directly into this great channel the abundant waters of the Lakes, will make a vital union, instead of an uncertain artificial connection, between the two great systems of internal navigation.

The great military advantages, not to say absolute necessity, of a communication between the Mississippi and the Lakes will appear from a very cursory consideration of the subject. A foreign Power holds in its grasp means of access for a fleet of light draft gunboats to the Lakes. We have but one small armed vessel, and the Detroit River and Straits of Mackinaw are almost entirely undefended by fortifications. Who can compute the amount of disaster and injury which might any day befall our lake commerce and cities in case of war with that Power? How many months of time, and how many millions of dollars would it require to build and equip a fleet suitable to the emergency? And where, on the Lakes, are the shipyards sufficiently defended in which to build our fleet? It is painful to think how vulnerable we are in this direction. Our weakness and danger are obvious to the dullest apprehension.

How different would be the state of the case if we could at once transfer our fleet of gunboats, now doing such good service on the Ocean and the Gulf, to the Lakes. We might then, in comparative safety and freedom from anxiety, set about those further means of defence which the lake region so much needs. Now, we are almost defenceless. Then, we could defend our harbors and cities, or, taking the offensive, threaten those of the enemy, or fight him on fair terms.

For the accomplishment of these desirable ends our fleet of river gunboats, now in use, is entirely unsuited, as they could not live an hour in rough weather on the Lakes. Can, then, vessels be built which can pass through the proposed canal, and yet be capable of doing good service on the Lakes? Upon the answer to this question, of course, will depend the utility of the proposed work in regard to the defence of the Lakes.

Not only can vessels be built which will answer these conditions, but a fleet of them already exists. Acting Rear-Admiral D. D. PORTER, commanding Mississippi Squadron, in answer to my inquiries on this subject says that "a canal and locks of the dimensions contemplated will pass nearly every large, light draft gunboat we have in the navy, or that would be built for lake or sea service. Any vessel drawing eight feet can be lightened to six and a half feet by taking out her battery, coal and stores." He then names several boats of both the river and sea-going classes which could pass through the canal, adding, "and some fifty vessels of their class." This, I take it, is satisfactory on this point, about which some good friends of the project had entertained doubts.

It may be observed also in reference to the present river gunboats, that although they are unable to encounter successfully the waves of the great Lakes, it will yet be very useful to be able to take them, for repairs, up to the workshops at Chicago and other towns along the lines.

It is difficult to imagine a stronger case of military utility, not to say necessity, than is presented in this relation of the proposed communication to the defence of the lakes. Argument can hardly add to the force of the simple statement of the facts.

Not only would any fleet of gunboats when built be doubled in value, but the vast resources of the lake country, in oak and pine timber and iron, be available for further increasing the number. Besides the lessons which the ship-builders of the lakes have learned under their the necessity of adapting their vessels to the comparatively shallow harbors of those waters, and uniting carrying capacity with light draft, will be found of service in this connection. Their skill, when called into exercise by the Government, will combine the timber of the shores of the Lakes Michigan, Huron and Erie, and the tough iron of Lake Superior, into vessels able to carry the flag of the nation with honor to the torrid regions of the Gulf.

Look a moment, also, at the great facilities which this route will offer for the transportation of troops, supplies and munitions of war when needed. The saving of water over railroad transportation, and of large boats over small ones, is well known. It has been often exhibited, in the most striking manner during the present war.

A few words seem to be demanded on the more general view of the subject—its bearings upon the commercial, manufacturing and agricultural industry of the country. The subject is so vast that I almost hesitate to say anything about it in the hasty way in which other pressing duties will oblige me to do.

The great lakes and the Mississippi River are among the grandest features of the geography of the globe. Their names are at once suggestive of commercial and agricultural wealth and national greatness. No such systems of internal navigation exist elsewhere in the world. The most careful and accurate statements of their present uses for commercial purposes are truly wonderful, while the magnificent future to which enlightened enterprise may lead, tasks the strongest imagination.

The Mississippi system of navigable waters is variously estimated at from 10,000 to 20,000 miles. Its numerous ramifications penetrate a country of unrivaled fertility, and in many parts abounding in useful metals. On the Lakes, we have a coast of 3,500 miles. Their commerce is estimated at the value of $400,000,000, "in articles of prime necessity to the inhabitants of the Eastern States, and to our foreign commerce." That of the Mississippi, in peaceful times, is supposed to equal this. It is the union of these two mighty systems that we contemplate in the proposed improvement.

For this purpose no other route exists comparable to the line now proposed, in the economy of cost of the improvement, or in general utility. It is one of nature's highways—one of the lines which she marks out for the guidance of the great emigrant movements of the race, and by which topography foretells the march of empire. The aboriginal savage traveled it by instinct, and now educated intelligence can find no better place for completing and uniting lines of travel and traffic, embracing half a continent.

From what has been, we may foretell what will be. When the present disorder shall have passed away, the interchange of products between the Northern and Southern States will be resumed. The cotton, sugar, and tobacco of the South will seek its market throughout the Northern States and Canadas. And in return the North will send its wheat, corn, pork, beef and the various articles of manufacture which it can so readily provide. This great commerce will gravitate to the cheapest channels. Look a moment at the capacity of the canal and river, improved as proposed. Says Mr. GOODING in a recent letter: "It is believed that a boat or barge, built something like our canal boats, but cheaper, would usually carry the freight instead of the steamer itself. But suppose our present canal-boats be used, twelve of them carrying over 70,000 bushels of grain with less than five feet draft of water, could be locked through one of our contemplated locks at one lockage, occupying perhaps fifteen or twenty minutes. A powerful steam tug, such as is used for towing ships from the mouth of the Mississippi to New-Orleans, would easily tow such a fleet of boats. It will therefore be apparent that even much less than one-half of the old prices paid for freight would pay enormously with this improved navigation." This gives certainly a very striking view of the facilities for transportation which the improvement will offer.

Consider, too, that these facilities will be constant, through the season of navigation, not fluctuating, as is usual now, between flood and drought. The present season has been one of unusually good navigation in the Illinois River. The result is remarkable. With the report of the House of Representatives, heretofore referred to, was submitted an estimate of tolls, &c., for the five years proposed to be occupied in the construction of the canal, which can be so carried on as not to interfere with the navigation. The tolls for the first year are put down as likely to be the same as for 1861—viz., $218,000; and for the second at $230,000. I am informed that the tolls received up to a recent period during the present season exceeded those of the last year up to the same time by $40,000; and the receipts for the full season of navigation will not be less than $280,000, and would have been from 25 to 30 per cent. greater if there had been canal-boats to do the business. The uncertainty of navigation in past years, owing to the liability to low water in the Illinois River, has discouraged boat-building, and the supply of boats is unequal to the demand.

These facts point to the most favorable results to follow upon making the navigation constant, throughout the season, along the whole line from the Mississippi to the Lakes, to say nothing of the great increase which would inevitably follow the completion of the enlargement, allowing for much greater capacity and economy. Cheap transportation attracts a larger amount of freight, and increases the revenue even at reduced rates of toll, as is shown by the Erie Canal. The two parts of the work are necessarily dependent upon each other, or rather the canal enlargement and the river improvement make but one work. It will not be worth while to make the one without the other.

It is stated that the tolls on the Erie Canal for 1861 were $3,800,000. It has cost $40,000,000, and is 352 miles long. This proposed improvement is 316 miles long, of much greater capacity than the Erie, and can be completed for $13,346,824. From a fair comparison of the two works, what may be expected of this? It will draw trade from far down the Mississippi, from the base of the Rocky Mountains by way of the Missouri and the Yellow Stone. The whole of the western half of the Mississippi system will be naturally tributary to it, while, in turn, it will pour through its capacious channel, the merchandise and manufactures of the East. If, then, the present contracted canal, ninety-six miles long, and without facilities for doing all the business offered in a season of good navigation, yields $280,000, may we not fairly expect that when the whole line of 316 miles is opened on the proposed scale, reducing the cost of transportation in proportion, it may yield five times that amount. Or if the work should cost $13,500,000, the interest on its cost, at six per cent., would be $810,000. Taking the tolls to be derived from the enlarged work shortly after completion, at only four times what they are for the present year, the amount would be $1,040,000, which would pay the interest and leave $230,000 per annum for repairs, superintendence, &c. Surely this may be considered altogether within bounds, when we look at the growth of the country now going on, and the additional stimulus which such a work would give. The country which will seek this route for its commerce has hardly commenced its agricultural development. Hardly one acre in ten is under cultivation, and in large portions not one in a hundred. The want of facilities for transporting produce now represses the growth of this region by tending to reduce the price of its products below a remunerative point. The East is directly interested in this matter. Any considerable reduction on the cost of transportation here, will cheapen the food of every operative in the Eastern manufactories, and tend to draw from Europe the skilled labor we so much need.

Another point is worth mentioning—the effect of such a work in increasing the assessable value of property in the region more directly affected by it. Of course nothing very definite can be arrived at in this direction. Analogy may help us to some approximation to the amount. One of the projectors of the Erie canal estimated its effect in this way, in five years, at full "$400,000,000," and the difference between the two cases are all in favor of that under consideration. In the vast region communicating almost immediately with this line, nearly the whole of the land is capable of profitable cultivation, and only waits increased means of transportation to be brought rapidly into use.

But is the work national, so that Congress may rightfully execute? A glance at the map will furnish a sufficient answer. Let the eye follow up the Mississippi and, crossing over to the Lakes, dwell a moment upon the line of this work. How little labor and expense will suffice to effect a union between those two great systems of waters! As the observer looks and thinks, the greatness of the idea will more and more open upon him—its military and commercial bearings will develope into vaster proportions, till he will see that nowhere is there a work to compare with it in importance, except perhaps the projected canals across the isthmuses of Darien and Suez.

Estimate for a ship and steamboat canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois River, and the improvement of the Illinois River to the Mississippi River; the canal to be 160 feet wide on the bottom, sides protected with stone walls 30 feet high; the canal and river locks to be 350 feet long and 70 feet wide, with depth of water sufficient to pass steamboats and vessels drawing six feet of water; the canal to be supplied with water from Lake Michigan.

Chicago to Lockport, 29 miles:

The estimated cost of earth and rock excavation on the summit level from Chicago to Lockport, with walls on both sides 10 feet through the earth, is	$7,092,700
Lockport to Lasalle, 67 miles:	
The estimated cost of canal to Lake Joliet, and short canals at 15 locks, walled on both sides; also six stone dams, 600 feet long, eleven canal and five river locks, each 250 feet long and 70 feet wide—making 136 feet of lockage between Lockport and Lasalle—is	4,031,092
Lasalle to the Mississippi River 220 miles:	
The cost of seven tree and crib dams, 600 feet long, the cribs to be filled with stone, and stone abutments; also seven stone locks, 250 feet long and 70 feet wide, with entrances protected, and insuring a depth of water on all bars, to pass the largest class steamboats and vessels drawing six feet, will be	1,645,000
Add for bridges, right of way, engineering, contingencies, &c.	578,032
Total	$13,346,824

All of which is most respectfully submitted by your most obedient servant,

(Signed) J. D. WEBSTER,
Col. First Reg. Ill. State Artillery.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY OF CHURCHES.

A Church for Wm. Alvin Bartlett.

On Monday afternoon the ceremony of breaking ground for the new church edifice of the Elm-place Congregational Church, Rev. WM. A. BARTLETT, took place in the presence of many of the members of the congregation. The Society was formed some twelve years since, when they purchased the ground on which the church is to be located. The property consists of a lot on Elm-place, 150 feet from Fulton-avenue, and 70 feet front by 127 feet deep.

The exercises were commenced by reading from the Scriptures by Rev. Mr. BARTLETT, after which a hymn was sung by the choir, and the ground was broken by the pastor, with a solemn invocation for the Divine blessing on the work. Addresses were delivered by Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., and Rev. H. W. BEECHER, and prayer was offered by Rev. NEWTON HESTON. The congregation sang the Doxology, and the exercises concluded with a benediction pronounced by Rev. Dr. BUDD, of the Church on the Heights.

The new church will cover the entire lot. In architecture it will imitate the Gothic of the Thirteenth Century. The material will be brown-stone for the front, and brick for the side and rear walls. The front will be surmounted by three large pinnacles. The auditorium will be 62 feet by 97 feet; the ceilings 40 feet above the floor. The walls will be finished in imitation of Caen stone; the arched ceiling will be grained and the line broken by the window arches. There will be a gallery in front, but the church will be provided with no basement. The cost of the building is estimated at $21,000. Mr. REMBRANDT LOCKWOOD is the architect.

Counterfeit Postal Currency.

On what we deemed reliable information, we stated a few days since that counterfeit postal currency was in circulation. Certain cotemporaries saw fit, emphatically and "by authority," to deny the assertion.

Yesterday it was our misfortune to see one of the counterfeits, and to be convinced that so fair is its imitation of the tokens furnished by the Bank Note Company, that had we not been forewarned, we should have unhesitatingly taken it in change. To be sure, a closer inspection reveals the fact, that the letter "S" in the U. S. at the bottom of the note is incomplete, and that the geometric work upon the back is coarsely done by a graver, but what of that? We take these bills in dark stages, in crowded cars, in haste and with confidence, when close inspection is slightly impracticable, and we must confess to great surprise that a Bank Note Company, with unlimited resources of genius and capital at its command, should succeed only in producing, after great delay, a currency which can be counterfeited successfully and with ease, and which the public will as readily accept as the genuine.

The Proposed Regiment for Gen. Banks—Its Probable Success.

The merchants of New-York having tendered Gen. BANKS aid and assistance in his proposed expedition, and he having by letter said that he gratefully accepted it, decided by a Committee of their number, a few days since, to complete the Third Regiment, Merchants' Brigade, Col. ETHAN ALLEN, commanding. The following sums were subscribed the first day:

George Opdyke	$100	Hunt, Tillinghast & Co.	$100
Hoyt, Spragues & Co.	100	Sackett, Belcher & Co.	200
Simeon B. Chittenden	100	Benedict, Hall & Co.	100

The Treasurer of the Committee, Mr. NEHEMIAH KNIGHT, of the firm of HOYT, SPRAGUES & Co., will receive further subscriptions. The regiment under these auspices, we learn, is filling up remarkably well. Last week over one hundred men were recruited, an average of sixteen daily. It was hoped to complete it this week. The only need of the merchants is money, as they are determined [illegible] and it is the best they can do, which will not be less than $5,000. The fifty bounty of $50 is found to be sufficient, and the merchants do not propose to increase it. With a little energy this regiment will be able to succeed, and will, in that event, swell the draft to the number of one thousand men.

Produce Exchange Subscription.

The following is the list of subscriptions at the Produce Exchange, on Tuesday:

E. K. Alburtis	$1,000	Fritz Bros.	$0
[illegible]	1,000	H. W. Smith	[illegible]
Williams & Guion	1,000	Frank Dearborn	250
Thomas Dunham	1,000	Boutton & Wiecum	100
David Dows & Co.	1,000	Chas. Garow	100
Dragin & Co.	500	Sheaman & Wilbert	100
H. Stutzer & Co.	500	Brush & Co.	100
Sawyer, Wallace & Co.	500	Geo. L. Houser	100
Robert Thallon	500	B. S. Shuman	100
Geo. B. Powell & Co.	500	Henry Kent	100
Stephen W. Carey	500	E. McDonald & Co.	100
Snow & Burgess	500	J. E. W. Moore	100
Woodruff & Robinson	500	Jewell, Harrison & Co.	100
Peter Rice & Co.	500	Potter & Chapman	100
John Tweddle, Jr., & Co.	300	J. M. Fiske & Co.	100
W. A. Brown & Co.	300	Cash	50
A. W. Bogue & Co.	250	G. C. Cecil	50
C. H. Medbury	250	Baldwin & Johnston	50
A. E. Masters	100	D. G. Cartwright	50

R. F. Buck & Co., [illegible] for Liverpool, 1,000 barrels flour, about	500
Walsh, Carver & Co., [illegible]	700
Hecker [illegible], 100 bbls. flour	700
L. Roberts & Co., 100 bbls. flour	700
Wallace & Wicks, 50 bbls. beef	500
W. B. Barber, 1,000 bushels corn	75 0
[illegible] corn	20
C. Vanderbilt will lighter 500 bbls. to ship Hope	30
John McGalebrick will sell ship for grain	20
Smith, Leech & Jewell, 50 bbls flour and valued	250
E. Van Benschoten, 5,000 lbs. rice, valued	200
Total	$27,500

DAVID DOWS, Chairman.
J. H. HERRICK, Secretary.

Subscriptions to International Relief Fund.

Dec. 9—Continued.

A Poor Man	$5 00	"J. M." a Working-	
Israel Corse	250 00	man	$3 00
A. Van Rensselaer	100 00	L. S. Bingo	25 00
M. K. Jessup & Co.	250 00	Robert & Williams	100 00
Foster & Thompson	250 00	Fabbri & Chauncey	500 00
W. Ballantine	50 00	Francis Skiddy	100 00
Robt. Carter & Bros.	100 00	Ketchum, Son & Co.	1,000 00
J. Boorman	1,000 00	Henry W. T. Mali	100 00
James B. Johnston	1,000 00	James W. Beekman	100 00
N. B. Palmer	50 00	Olyphant's Son & Co.	100 00
Vernon Brothers	50 00	R. M. Olyphant	200 00
Ezra Nye	500 00		
State-st. Presbyterian Church, Albany	112 20	Total	$7,596 20

(Signed) A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

The Eighth-avenue Abortion Case.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION BEFORE JUDGE M'CUNN.

Mr. H. L. CLINTON, counsel for Dr. E. M. BROWN, who is charged with procuring an abortion upon CLEMENTINA ANDERSON, and thereby causing her death, has brought up the proceedings at the Coroner's inquest before Judge MCCUNN on a writ of certiorari, for the purpose of cross-examining the witnesses, who testified on that occasion, and effecting, if possible, the release of his client, or his admission to bail. The first cross-examination was held at Judge MCCUNN's office on Saturday last, on which occasion AUGUSTUS L. SIMMS, who was the principal witness against Dr. BROWN at the inquest, was subjected to a long cross-examination, mainly with reference to his intercourse with Miss ANDERSON previous to her going to the Doctor's. The evidence of SIMMS was mostly unfit for publication, and had little pertinency to the charge against Dr. BROWN, although it developed a depth of villainy and heartlessness on the part of the witness which is rarely equaled. The examination was resumed yesterday at Judge MCCUNN's office, when SIMMS was again put upon the stand, and his cross-examination continued. His testimony, yesterday referred principally to his interviews with the father and other relatives of Miss ANDERSON, during her last absence from home, and did not differ in any material point from his evidence before the Coroner, all of which has been already published in the TIMES. In answer to a question, whether he considered his conduct in these interviews, in deceiving Mr. ANDERSON with regard to his daughter's whereabouts, honest and honorable on his part, he replied that he did not know as it was honorable, but it was done at her request. To a question whether, during the last three years, he had seduced a girl in this City who worked on a sewing-machine, he gave an emphatic "No." He was then asked whether he had had any difficulty with such a girl, to which he replied that he did not know what that had to do with this case. On being instructed by the Judge to answer the question, he said, "No, it is not worth talking about." The examination was here adjourned to 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The President's Proclamation of Emancipation.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF CLERGYMEN.

On Monday night an important and influential meeting of clergymen was held in the Cooper Institute, for the purpose of consulting what should be done toward sustaining the President in carrying out his Proclamation of Freedom. About forty of the most prominent ministers of all denominations were present—Dr. FERRIS, Chancellor of the University, in the Chair. After some time spent in discussing the object of the meeting, Dr. ASA D. SMITH presented a resolution declaring that, as Slavery was the main cause and support of the present rebellion and war, there could be no permanent peace until it was abolished from the land, a Committee should be appointed to memorialize President LINCOLN to carry out to its fullest extent his Proclamation of Emancipation. The resolution was put and carried unanimously. The following ministers, as representing the denominations to which they respectively belong, were then appointed to draw up the memorial, to be submitted at an adjourned meeting, to be held in the same place, next Monday evening: Dr. W. R. WILLIAMS, as representing the Baptists; Dr. J. P. THOMPSON, the Congregationalists; Dr. VERMILYEA, the Dutch Reformed; Dr. TYNG, the Episcopalians; Dr. TROW, the Methodists.

The Rebel Capt. Joe C. Rich.

WHAT THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY THINKS OF HIM.

United States Marshal MURRAY yesterday received an answer to his letter asking for instructions about the disposal of the rebel Capt. JOE C. RICH, concerning whom full particulars were published in Monday's TIMES. Judging from this answer, Capt. JOE C. RICH does not stand very high in the estimation of the Navy Department. The answer of the Secretary of the Navy was in the following words: "If RICH can be used as an exchange, he had better be detained; if not, he is too worthless to be imprisoned."

The United States Sanitary Commission.

The Woman's Central Association of Relief is doing a good work, and is indorsed by the Sanitary Commission.

On Thursday, at the Academy of Music, a meeting will be held, to which all who feel an interest in our sick and wounded soldiers (and who does not?) are invited. Addresses will be made by Dr. Bellows, Dr. Vinton, Dr. Adams and Dr. Hitchcock. Information will be given on the following points:

Why the 120,000 men, now inmates of our military hospitals and convalescent camps, depend so largely on contributions from the homes of the land, for comfort, for recovery, and even for life.

Why it is utterly beyond the power of the Government to supply all their wants, rendering it absolutely necessary that those who stay at home should all do something to help those who go out to fight for them, when struck down by disease, or by the casualties of war. What those at home can do and ought to do.

Christmas Dinner to the Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Washington—Contributions Solicited.

Mrs. CALEB B. SMITH, wife of the Secretary of the Interior, in connection with other Washington ladies, is preparing to give a Christmas dinner to all the sick and wounded soldiers in Washington. Their number now exceeds 25,000, and a large outlay will of course be required. Contributions for the purpose are solicited from loyal ladies throughout the country. Any sums left with United States Marshal MURRAY, at his office in Chambers-street, will be duly acknowledged and forwarded to Washington.

NEW-JERSEY.

THE TRIAL OF REV. MR. ARMSTRONG.—The trial of Rev. SYLVESTER ARMSTRONG, whose indictment, with others, for misdemeanor, in being concerned in breaking up a meeting at New-Providence, N. J., last Summer, we noticed a day or two since, is set down for Monday next, before the Union County Court, at Elizabeth, Judge HAINES presiding. Yesterday morning the counsel for defence moved to set aside the jury impanneled by the Sheriff to try the case, and impannel a struck jury. This motion the Court granted, and set down Thursday next for the impanneling of the jury. It is expected the trial will be one of unusual interest, and we have no fear but that Judge HAINES will see that Mr. Armstrong and those implicated with him have a fair and just trial. We learn that the counsel for the accused propose to call not less than [illegible] witnesses, and, no doubt, nearly an equal number will be called by the prosecution. The defence will be conducted by CORTLANDT PARKER, Esq., and [illegible], Esq., United States District Attorney, of Newark, and Messrs. [illegible] & MAGIE, of Elizabeth. The Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union County, [illegible], Esq., will conduct the prosecution, assisted probably by Ex-Chancellor WILLIAMSON.

ESCAPE FROM A CELL.—Four young boys who had been arrested in Newark, for stealing a large quantity of rags, and confined in the Station-house at Newark, made their escape yesterday morning by forcing a bar of the cell window. One of the party remained, and instantly gave the alarm, but the young rascals were out of reach. The place of confinement in the Newark Station-house is of the most insecure description, the bars of the cells being of wood, and the open room upon which they open being also easily forced. In fact, several prisoners have escaped during the past year. The police authorities have long demanded a more secure place of confinement for prisoners, and it is probable one or two more such escapes will bring it about.

SALES FOR UNPAID TAXES.—The annual sale by the City Treasurer of Newark, of property for unpaid taxes of 1861, takes place to-day at the City Hall, at 2 P. M. The receipts of taxes for the present year by the Receiver of Taxes of Newark are in advance of the corresponding period of last year. Two per cent. addition is now charged, and after the 20th inst. three per cent. addition will be charged.

ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary Union meeting of the teachers and friends of Sunday Schools in Newark will be held this evening in the First Presbyterian Church, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by distinguished clergymen and friends of the cause from New-York and elsewhere. These meetings are always of great interest, being participated in by Christians of all denominations.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting were dispensed with.

PETITIONS.

By Alderman Froment—

Bill of Bernard O'Neill for fitting up polls in First Election District of Twenty-first Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By the same—

Bill of Patrick Fitzsimmons for fitting up Third District of Twenty-first Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Chipp—

Bill of D. W. Norris, for fitting up Eighth District of Fifteenth Ward.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Allen—

Petition of Edward Timpson to be appointed a Commissioner of Deeds.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

By the President—

Bill of Andrew Duncan for fitting up polls of Eighth Aldermanic District.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Alderman Froment—

Petition of C. V. S. Roosevelt relative to the [illegible] property.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

By the President—

Bill of S. W. Hunt for fitting up polls in Twelfth Aldermanic District.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the north side of Fiftieth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be flagged, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Jeremiah—

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to request of His Honor the Mayor such information as he may have as to the actual condition of the fortifications at the Narrows, in regard to armament, garrisons, &c., and report the same to the Board as soon as possible, if not incompatible with the public interest.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Fourth avenues, be repaired, and the flags reset, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

By Alderman Allen—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid across Fifty-eighth-street, with sides, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn, it do take a recess until six o'clock this evening.

Which was carried.

REPORT.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the basement of house of Hose Company number One fitted up, at an expense not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was laid over.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the walk around Union-square to be flagged with flagging-stones its entire width, from the curb-stone to the foundation of the iron railing.

Which was adopted.

Alderman Frear was here called to the Chair.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Hasepts, for the sum of ten dollars, for putting up election polls of the Sixth Election District of the Sixth Ward, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Francis C. Rich, amounting to ten dollars, for putting up poll of the First Election District of the Tenth Ward, for the December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of James Griffith, amounting to ten dollars, for putting up poll of the Third Election District of the Tenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Councilmen, referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare specifications and estimates for proposals to alter the house now jointly occupied by Engine Company number Thirty, and Hook and Ladder Company number Five, in accordance with resolution passed by the Common Council.

Which was referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John T. Henry, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Charles C. Pinckney, President of the Board of Councilmen, each for the sum of five hundred dollars, as compensation for their services as Commissioners of Health for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

Petition of William Leslie relative to loss of horse, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William Leslie for the sum of one hundred dollars, such amount being in full for loss of horse and the damages consequent thereon.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Streets of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the westerly crosswalk of Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, be extended southerly from its present terminus to the southwest corner of Sixth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Resolution, that the election poll of the Fourth District, Sixteenth Ward, be changed from number two hundred and twenty-three Seventh-avenue, to number two hundred and forty-one Seventh-avenue.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Resolution, that the Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen to investigate charges against the conduct of officers in the Street Commissioner's Department be authorized and empowered to send for and examine witnesses and papers.

Which was indefinitely postponed.

Petition of the Managers of the Child's Hospital for a donation.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charity of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the sum of four hundred and ninety dollars and eighty-six cents be donated to the Church of St. Boniface, and the Comptroller directed to draw his warrant in favor of Peter F. Knapp for the above named amount, for the purpose of cancelling assessment against said Church property for building a sewer in Second-avenue.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a new hose carriage for the use of Hose Company number Forty-eight.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Comptroller be directed to purchase a lot of ground for the use of Hose Company number Three, to be within the following boundaries, viz: Grand, Canal, Elm and Mulberry streets.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—14.

Report of the Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen, with resolution that Thirty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with trap-block pavement, one-half the expense thereof to be paid by the City and the remainder to be assessed upon the property benefited—the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the accompanying ordinance adopted therefor.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Resolution of Board of Councilmen, that the Chief Engineer be directed to cause the necessary repairs to be made to the engine of Steam Engine Company number Forty-seven, the costs of the same not to exceed the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—12.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to prepare plans and specifications, and advertise for proposals for such necessary alterations as are required to the house of Hose Company number Nine.

Which was adopted by the following vote: [illegible]

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Reported Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the petition of Wm. [illegible] for the return of moneys imposed for [illegible] Seventy-ninth-street, between Fifth-avenue and [illegible] River, be referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to refund the sum of fifteen dollars and thirty-five cents, being balance due from Mr. H. Sillen, on an assessment for a sewer in Forty-fifth-street between the Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, he having been erroneously assessed in the sum of one hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy-six cents for said sewer, as Mr. Sillen paid one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-one cents for a sewer in Fourth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Religious Pavement of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that Fortieth-street, from the Ninth to the Tenth avenues, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted, the property owners to pay one-half the expense thereof, and the City the remaining half.

Alderman Farley moved to amend by striking out the word "Ninth," and inserting in lieu thereof "Tenth," so that it would read "from Eighth to Tenth" avenues.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Hall, Frear, Ottiwell, Farley—6.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Froment—9.

And the same was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Negative—Alderman Reed—1.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to advertise for proposals for the purchase of a lot of ground within the following boundaries, viz.: Mangin and Lewis streets, and Grand and Delancey streets; the same to be used as a location for Hose Company number Thirteen.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen—10.

Report of Committee [illegible] in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Board of Trustees of the German Roman Catholic Saint Nicholas Church, in Second-street, for the sum of eighty dollars, to pay an assessment on their church property for the laying of a crosswalk in said street.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Resolution that an additional story be built to the house now occupied by Engine Company Number Thirty-[illegible], the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—14.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new house for Hose Company Number Fifty-five, the same to be [illegible].

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—14.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Robertson & Company, for the sum of forty dollars and ninety-eight cents, for furnishing iron railing, &c., to the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Andrew J. Garvey, for the sum of two hundred and [illegible] dollars and [illegible] cents, for repairing the ceiling, &c., of the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—15.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John Wood, for the sum of two thousand [illegible] dollars, for furnishing for the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, curtains, canopy, carpets, rugs, mats and matting.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Benj. F. Brady, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, for services rendered the Board of Aldermen for the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-two.

Which was lost for want of a constitutional vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Chipp, Farley—5.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, [illegible], Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—8.

Which was subsequently reconsidered and laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred dollars, in favor of each of the regular reporters of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, for their services in reporting proceedings of said Boards, the warrants to be drawn on the certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council that the persons claiming the same are entitled thereto.

Pending the consideration of the same—

Alderman Boole moved that the Board do now take a recess.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President *pro tem.* declared that the Board would take a recess until 6½ P. M.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley.

The President being absent at roll call, on motion of Alderman Boole, Alderman Frear was called to the Chair.

The Board resumed the consideration of the subject under discussion at the time the Board took a recess, being a resolution to pay the reporters of both Boards for services.

The same was lost, as follows:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

Negative—Aldermen Brady, Jeremiah, Allen—3.

Alderman Allen moved that the same be reconsidered and laid over.

Which was carried.

Subsequently the same was taken up and adopted, on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Eagle Hose Company number Thirteen, to attend their Fourth Annual Ball, at the Apollo Rooms, on Monday evening, December fifteen.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Albert S. Brady, to attend a gymnastic reception and hop at Brady's Gymnasium [illegible], on Thursday evening, December eighteen.

Which was accepted.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to advertise for proposals for a lot of ground for Hose Company number Thirty-eight, to be within the following boundaries, viz.: [illegible] streets.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to purchase, for the use of Pacific Engine Company number Twenty-eight, a steam fire engine now being built by James Smith, at a cost not to exceed three thousand three hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on [illegible] be discharged from the further consideration of petition of John Chambers, to be reimbursed for [illegible].

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Alderman Boole moved that the Special Committee to whom was referred the ordinance to provide for the issue of small change notes by the Corporation, as passed by the Board of Councilmen, be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

Which was carried.

The ordinance having been read,

Alderman Farley moved to strike out section four, as adopted by the Board of Councilmen, and to insert in lieu thereof the following, viz.:

Section Four. It shall be lawful for the Comptroller to invest from time to time, in the temporary loans of the Corporation, a portion of the moneys received by the Chamberlain for the notes authorized by this ordinance, but the amount so invested shall at no time exceed one-half the amount so received, so that there may be sufficient in the hands of the Chamberlain for the purposes of redemption, &c.

Which was carried.

The ordinance, as amended, was then adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Alderman Brady moved that the Clerk of this Board be directed to furnish the complete minutes and documents of this Board in the New-York Daily Transcript.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Alderman Brady moved that when the Board adjourn, it do so to meet on Wednesday, [illegible] o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to have two lamp-posts put up in front of number two hundred and thirty-one Broadway.

Which was adopted on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—8.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in striking the words "the same to be done without contracting therefor," from the resolution originally adopted by Board of Aldermen, directing the Street Commissioner to cause the carriage of Hose Company Number Fifty-five to be thoroughly repaired, at a cost not exceeding [illegible] hundred and [illegible].

...was laid on the table.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

[illegible]

NORTHWESTERN DISPENSARY.

Report of Committee on Donations and Charities of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the President of the Board of Managers of the Northwestern Dispensary for the sum of [illegible] dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Resolution that the salary of the Inspector of Street Vaults and Areas be increased to the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars per annum, to date from the fourth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to advertise the [illegible] location for Hose Company [illegible], within the following boundaries, [illegible] and Whitehall streets.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

[illegible] for the funeral of Patrick H. Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen.

Referred to Committee, with power.

Report of Committee on Street Openings, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Counsel to the Corporation be instructed to take the necessary legal measures for opening One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Broadway to Hudson River, according to law.

Which was adopted.

Report of Committee on Public Health in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the ditch of stagnant water in the block bounded by the Third and Fourth avenues and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets, be filled in with good and wholesome earth, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of adopting resolution, that the vacant lots on the north side of [illegible] street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Mitchell—1.

Report of Committee on Streets, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to reset curb and gutter stones, and flag sidewalks in Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, [illegible], and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Allen, Farley—11.

Resolution, that the salary of the Contract Clerk in the Croton Aqueduct Department be increased to $[illegible] per annum, to take effect January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Resolution, that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to secure a suitable painting of Thomas Jefferson, to be placed in the Governor's Room.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah—1.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of adopting resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—10.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of adopting resolution that Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be repaved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley, Genet—10.

Report of Committee on Roads of Board of Councilmen with resolution, first, that the permission heretofore granted [illegible] by the Common Council, to regulate and grade in front of their premises in Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, approved by the Mayor December fifteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, be and the same is hereby rescinded; second, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have Sixty-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, regulated and graded, and that the property in front of said grading be assessed for said amount of costs and expenses of said work, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Farley—10.

An ordinance to establish a Public Pound in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, as follows:

SECTION 1. The premises known as lot numbers two hundred and sixty-one and two hundred and sixty-three West Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, is hereby designated as and for a Public Pound, and [illegible] Pound-keeper be [illegible] therefor, without any compensation or salary to be paid by the Corporation.

SEC. 2. The City Inspector of the City of New-York is hereby empowered and directed to assume the control, direction and supervision of the Public Pound hereby created, and the said City Inspector is hereby also further authorized and directed to cause the enforcement of all laws of the State and ordinances of the Common Council in relation to public pounds in the said City of New-York.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Mitchell, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell—9.

Negative—Aldermen Jeremiah, Farley—2.

Alderman [illegible] moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned until Wednesday, the tenth instant, at one o'clock P. M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 3017, 3019, 3021, 3025, 3027, 3029, 3031, 3033, 3035, 3037, [illegible]. *Part II.*—Nos. 4202, 4268, 4270, 4276, 4278, 4282, 4290, [illegible], 4322, 4324, 4328, 4334, 4336, 4340, 4342, 4344, 4346, 4348, [illegible]. *Part III.*—Nos. 3049, 3047, 3045, [illegible].

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. [illegible], 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, [illegible].

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. [illegible]. *Part II.*—Nos. [illegible].

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. [illegible]. *Part II.*—Nos. [illegible].

Opinion in the Seventh-avenue Railroad Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Ingraham, Leonard and Peckham.

The Mayor, &c., appellants, vs. John Kerr and others, respondents.—This case has been frequently reported in the TIMES. It was argued at the November term, on appeal from the order dissolving the injunction in the case restraining the defendants from laying the track of their road, and the Court now rendered the following opinion:

LEONARD, J.—Could any substantial difference be perceived between the present case and that of the people *ex rel.* The Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor and others *vs.* John Kerr and others, decided by this Court at General Term in July last, it might be profitable to give my own views upon the merits of this controversy. The question was necessarily before the General Term in that case whether the title to the streets was in the Corporation of the City of New-York, and whether the Corporation could object, on constitutional grounds, to the laying down of a railroad track in the streets of the City by these defendants, without compensation thereof being paid to the Corporation as owners of the fee, under the authority of an act of the Legislature.

That decision, although upholding the title of the City of New-York to the streets in fee simple in trust for the use of the public as highways, expressly decided that the Legislature were clothed with the power of granting to the defendants the right to put down and operate a railroad in the streets of the City without paying any compensation for such use of the soil of the street, either to the Corporation of the City of New-York, or to the owners of lots fronting on the streets.

We think it unprofitable that any further conflict of authority should occur upon this question in courts of the same jurisdiction, and that the parties interested should, if they think proper, invoke the judgment of the Court of last resort upon these questions, which have so long occupied the attention of different Judges of this Court, and have called forth such a diversity of opinion. The order appealed from should, therefore, be affirmed, with $10 costs of the appeal, to abide the event.

Trust Estates—A Conveyance for the Benefit of the Sacred Heart Convent.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Sarah C. Hatch et al. vs. Clara M. Hogan et al.—This was a motion to be allowed to serve an amended complaint in a partition suit, owing to the fact that one of the plaintiffs had conveyed her interest to one Margaret Hoey, Treasurer of the "Female Academy of the Sacred Heart," or more commonly known as the Convent of the Sacred Heart, situated at Manhattanville.

In support of the motion, it was argued that the Convent itself should be made a party to the action, on the ground that the deed to Margaret Hoey in trust was void, and made merely to conceal the acquisition of property by the Convent, and not being for either of the purposes allowed by statute to create an *express trust*; and more particularly as the laws of 1860 permit lands to be conveyed to the Corporation itself in its "corporate name;" and that as the Convent was in haste to take the property, it should not be sensitive as to being brought into Court as a party—made so necessary by bringing Margaret Hoey, the Trustee, into the action.

The motion for leave to serve an amended complaint, making the Convent and others parties, was granted.

Edwards Pierrepont, and Roswell D. Hatch for motion; Gus. J. Thebaud, P. A. Hargous, Jr., and Wm. Fullerton, opposed.

Receiver in Partition Suit—Agent of Tenant in possession will be appointed.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Sarah C. Hatch et al. vs. Clara M. Hogan et al.—A motion was made in this suit, which is for the partition of certain real estate in this city, for a Receiver pending the action. It was shown on the argument by the plaintiff, one of the tenants in common in possession, that Mrs. Hatch had been acting as agent for her, and was familiar with the requirements of such estate, and that at the time of the commencement of such agency much of the property was untented and out of repair.

That in the space of ten months she had increased the income of such estate over $6,000 per annum, paid the interest and taxes punctually as they became due, and had, by good management added materially to the value as well as the rental of such property.

The plaintiff asked, that if a Receiver *was to be appointed*, that Mrs. Hatch, fill the office, as being most capable of so doing, for the advantage of the estate.

The defendant claimed that where there were differences between the parties to a suit in partition, a stranger should fill the place of Receiver, &c.

The Court intimated that the property had clearly been remarkably well cared for, and that a competent and successful agent of a tenant in possession should not be removed from the mere caprice or whim of a party to the action.

The plaintiff's prayer was complied with, Mrs. Hatch being appointed Receiver.

Edwards Pierrepont and Roswell D. Hatch for plaintiff; Gus. J. Thebaud and W. Fullerton, of counsel for defendants.

Alleged Wrongful Detention.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Leonard.

Thomas W. Martin, vs. Richard Waters.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff as Administrator of James Martin, deceased, to recover for the wrongful detention of certain goods, chattels, &c., belonging, as alleged, to James Martin in his lifetime.

The defence was, that the goods, chattels, &c., claimed by the plaintiff, did not belong to James Martin in his lifetime, and that they never came into the hands of the plaintiff as Administrator. That during the lifetime of James Martin, and at his death, the property in question belonged to one Catharine Martin.

Sealed verdict ordered.

W. McDermott for plaintiff; J. M. Sheehan, opposed.

The Hart-Dillaye Case—Motion for New Trial.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Dillaye vs. Hart.—This case has been often reported in the TIMES, and recently resulted on trial in a verdict for the plaintiff for $3,000.

Motion was now made for further time in which to prepare the papers and case for a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the damages were excessive.

The matter was set down for Friday next.

A. O. Hall and Mr. Galbraith for motion; Edwin James and Henry Sheldon opposed.

Dentists in Trouble—Action for Libel.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Monerief.

Peter Preterre vs. Eugene Preterre and Adolph Preterre.—This was an action brought for libel, in which plaintiff, a well-known dentist, charges defendants, also dentists in Broadway, with having published a false and defamatory libel, by means of which the plaintiff has been greatly injured in his reputation as a citizen, and also in his business and profession as a dentist.

The libel complained of consists of the following publication:

"Please take notice, that there is no other PRETERRE, Dentist, except at our office, No. 159 Bowery. Any persons using our name in this City, or having the name of PRETERRE on their signs, are deceiving the public. Beware of them."

The defendant answers that the publication complained of was true, and that plaintiff was not, and had not been for a long time prior thereto, practicing dentistry in the City of New-York, and that the publication had been published with plaintiff's knowledge and assent; also that plaintiff had been in the habit of distributing said publication, keeping large numbers in his place of business for that purpose; also, that immediately upon the publication, large numbers were sent by defendant, and delivered to the plaintiff at his place of business, as defendant has been accustomed to do, with all his publications and circulars, which were retained by plaintiffs without objection.

Plaintiff claims $5,000 damages. Case still on.

J. H. Hart and Chauncey Shaffer for plaintiff; Beebe, Dean & Donohue for defendant.

Important Decision Respecting Recruits.

In the matter of the habeas corpus to discharge a soldier enlisted under the age of twenty-one years, without the consent of his parents.

Before Hon. John H. McCunn, City Judge.

AT CHAMBERS.

Dec. 8, 1862.—The father, in this case, applies for the discharge of his son, Nelson A. Buell, on the ground that he is under the age of twenty-one years, and enlisted without his consent. This is sustained by the evidence before me. At common law and by our statutes, the years of minority are fixed under twenty-one years of age; the relationship of parent and guardian, and master and apprentice, is well defined by statute, and established by innumerable authorities, and Congress cannot pass any act which destroys that relationship, and deprives the parent or guardian or master, against their consent, of the services and control of such minor, unless in case of invasion or rebellion, when every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of eighteen and forty-five are liable to military duty. This is absolutely compulsory; but all other acts of Congress in regard to the military establishment of the United States, apply only to volunteer enlistments.

Until the act of Congress of Feb. 13, 1862, was passed, the leading authorities sustained the principle that the State Judges had power to discharge a minor enlisted into the service of the United States without the consent of his parents, guardian or master. In Dobbs' case, 13 Abbott, 112, Mr. Justice Hoffman most thoroughly discusses all the acts of Congress passed upon the subject, down to the act of Sept. 28, 1850, and entertained no doubt in regard to the matter; the contrary, however, having been held by the Common Pleas in the case of Phelan. The act of Sept. 28, 1850, section fifth, directs "that it shall be the duty of the Secretary of War to order the discharge of any soldier of the army of the United States, who, at the time of his enlistment, was under the age of 21 years, upon evidence being produced to him that such enlistment was without the consent of his parent or guardian." This act makes no provision for the *enlistment* of soldiers, but provides for their *discharge*. And whatever doubts existed as to whether State Judges under it could or could not discharge soldiers, who were minors, have been put to rest by the act of Feb. 13, 1862, which entirely repeals this section of the act. But I cannot agree with the opinion advanced in Pollis' case, Common Pleas, June 13, 1862, that "since the passage of this act there can be no doubt of the right to enlist a minor between the ages of 18 and 21." There can be no doubt, *provided* the parents, guardian, or master of such minor, consents to such enlistment.

Now what is the act of February 13, 1862? First, it repeals the entire fifth section of the act of 1850, and second, it provides "that hereafter no person under the age of 18 shall be mustered into the service of the United States, and that the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit shall be conclusive as to his age." The effect of which, is this: The repealing clause releases the Secretary of War from the duty of discharging any soldier who, at the time of his enlistment, was under the age of 21 years, and enlisted without the consent of his parent or guardian. And the enacting clause absolutely prohibits the enlistment of any person under the age of 18 years, with or without the consent of his parent or guardian, as intimated by Mr. Justice Brown, of the Supreme Court, some months since, and as held lately by the Supreme Court of Indiana, and by myself in the case of Nicholson. But a person between the ages of 18 and 21 may be enlisted into the service of the United States, but it must be with the consent of the parent, guardian or master, as provided by the eleventh section of the act of Congress of March 16, 1802, "that no person under the age of twenty-one years shall be enlisted by any officer, or held in the service of the United States without the consent of his parent, guardian or master, first had or obtained, if any he have." Mr. Ingersoll, in 1831, in his Digest, considered this act of 1802 upon this subject to be in full force. It is true the act of Dec. 10, 1814, made the enlistment absolutely binding upon all persons under the age of twenty-one years; but the act of the 3d of March, 1815, restored the act of 1802, even if the act of 1814 had repealed it, and the act of July 5, 1838, only repealed the eleventh section of the act of 1802, as regarded the height of enlisted ...

...I can find no other act of Congress which has repealed the act of 1802 in the particulars, and I am, therefore, convinced it is now in full force. I am convinced the military authorities now consent recruiting under the act of 1802. And so far as the act of 1862 is concerned, refuse to discharge minors, as well as to enlist them under the age of eighteen years; and I therefore feel justified in referring to General Orders No. 48 of the War Department of June 13, 1862:

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 48.—1. The act of Feb. 13, 1862, section 2, published in "General Orders," No. 15, although prohibiting the discharge of minors from the service, does not authorize their enlistment or muster into the service, except with the consent of their parents, masters or guardians. Such consent must be taken in triplicate, and filed with triplicate copies of the muster-in roll.

By order of the Secretary of War,

L. THOMAS, Adjutant-General.

For these reasons, I am clearly of opinion that no person under the age of 18 can be enlisted into the service of the United States, nor can any person between the ages of 18 and 21 be enlisted, or mustered into the service without the consent of his parent, guardian or master first been had, as provided for, if any he have. The recruit must therefore be discharged.

George Carpenter, Esq., for relator; J. C. Van Loan, Esq., for respondent.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

Brishoff vs. Wisner, Sheriff, &c.—If plaintiff, within five days, files the stipulation read on the hearing of this motion, then the same is denied, otherwise granted with $10 costs, to abide event.

Gray et al. vs. Clatworthy, &c.—Report of referee confirmed and motion denied.

Ervine, &c., vs. Phillips.—See opinion.

Brownlie vs. Brownlie.—Referred back to referee for further proof.

Bailey and others vs. Coit.—Order settled.

Gaynor vs. Gaynor.—Reference ordered to take proof of the allegations contained in the moving and opposing affidavits, and report the same to the Court with opinion.

In the Matter of Nehemiah E. Miller.—Reference ordered.

In the Matter of the Mayor, &c., relative to the widening of Worth-street.—Reference ordered back to referee, to report more fully, &c.

In the Matter of Chas. Pfanner, a supposed Lunatic.—Order settled.

Benedict vs. Oppenheimer.—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

Postley vs. Sherman.—Injunction is dissolved, with $10 costs.

White vs. Smith et al.—Motion granted, with $10 costs, without prejudice, &c.

Martin vs. Lewis.—Motion denied, $10 costs, &c.

Hendricks, &c., vs. Lawrence et al.—Motion granted. Plaintiffs may have an order to complete, &c.

Same vs. Same; Same vs. Same; Hendricks vs. Same; Hendricks vs. Same; Tobias vs. Same.—Motions denied.

Before Justice Hoyt.

Stevens vs. Marsh.—Inquest set aside on payment of costs of Circuit, and $10 costs of motion, &c.

Kenyon et al. vs. Hedges.—Motion denied and petition dismissed, without prejudice.

Pinckney vs. Short.—Motion denied, without prejudice, &c.

Horton vs. Walbridge.—See decision.

Before Justice Leonard.

Dusart vs. Delacroix.—The motion must be denied, with $10 costs of opposing.

Dusart vs. Delacroix.—Motion to open default granted; $10 costs of opposing to await the judgment.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Barbour.

Beecher vs. Ackerman.—Case settled. Papers left at the Clerk's office.

Uhler et al. vs. The Northwestern Insurance Company.—Order granted.

Before Justice Monerief.

The Great Western Insurance Company vs. More et al.—The defendants may take an order allowing them five per cent. upon the amount claimed by plaintiff. Papers at Clerk's office.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 9, 1862.

[illegible]

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

[illegible]

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

[illegible]

TUESDAY, Dec. 9—P. M.

The appearance of the Loan and Currency Bill, moved by Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, in the morning papers, created some excitement at the Stock Exchange and in Wall-street. The position of this gentleman on the Committee of Ways and Means imparts a certain degree of importance to the measure, even in first rough draught, although in no sense of responsibility the act of the Committee. Both the main features of the Bill, although proposing a different form of negotiation from some of the recommendations of the Secretary, are calculated to give the Treasury all the means required in the conduct of the War for the next eighteen months. In this view of the measure, the course of speculation to-day was to advance the Stock Market and stiffen the price of Gold. The general rise was about 1 ℔ cent., compared with the sales of Monday, but as on this there was a considerable amount of realizing, and a large business accomplished, the extreme quotations were not sustained to the close of the day. The other features of the Bill of Mr. STEVENS, to suspend the payments of the Public Interest in Gold, and to tax the State Bank Circulation of the country, were received to-day with general disfavor, and it is not believed for a moment, among financial people here, that Congress will seriously entertain either proposition.

Late in the afternoon the general market left off steady at about the following prices:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104	104¼	Missouris	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treas. 7.30, ℔ cts.	103½	104¼	Tennessees	[illegible]	[illegible]
U.S. Notes C. H.	128	126	Harlem	31½	31½
American Gold	131½	132½	Illinois Central	[illegible]	79
N. Y. Central	103½	103¾	Toledo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Common	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittsburgh	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hudson	[illegible]	[illegible]	Galena	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	Pacific	121½	122
Mich. Southern	[illegible]	[illegible]	Panama	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mich. Guarant'd	[illegible]	[illegible]	Harlem Pref.	51¼	50½

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New York	105	Bank of N. America	[illegible]
Manhattan	128	Hanover	[illegible]
Merchants'	105	Irving	[illegible]
Union	105	Metropolitan	104
Phenix	105	Grocers'	[illegible]
National	[illegible]	East River	[illegible]
Merchants' Exchange	[illegible]	Nassau	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Shoe & Leather	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Continental	[illegible]
Broadway	140	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Ocean	[illegible]	Importers' & Traders'	102
American Exchange	97½	Park	137
Chatham	[illegible]		

The Railway mortgages generally advanced to-day under a good demand for nearly all descriptions.

[illegible]

Exchange on London opened at 147 ℔ cent. for first-class Bankers', on the first advance at the Stock Exchange on Gold, but the rate soon fell back to 146 ℔ cent., at which there was a considerable business done for the Boston mail.

The Assistant-Treasurer of this City has borrowed for the Department about $3,000,000 in Gold of the Associated Banks for the payment of the interest on the Public Debt, due 1st of January. The accommodation is made at one day's notice after 30 days, by which time or soon thereafter, the Government will be in receipt of Gold from Customs.

The Treasurer of the State of Illinois is understood to have made his arrangements in this City for the payment of the January interest, as usual, it is believed, in Gold, and the 6 ℔ cents. of the State have gone up rapidly within a few days in consequence. The Treasurer is also to pay off a portion of the principal of the State Debt.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New-York to Foreign Ports for the week ending Dec. 9, and since Jan. 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$3,147,413	$2,404,263	$3,349,504
Prev. reported	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Since Jan. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The last weekly statement of the Philadelphia Banks presents the following aggregates, as compared with those of the previous week:

	Dec. 1.	Dec. 8.		
Capital Stock	$11,721,285	$11,721,490	Inc.	$210
Loans	36,774,722	36,460,040	Dec.	314,682
Specie	5,405,834	5,325,758	Dec.	80,076
Due fm other Bks.	1,930,820	1,908,600	Dec.	22,220
Due to other Bks.	6,053,375	6,438,353	Dec.	515,012
Deposits	26,030,225	27,448,380	Inc.	818,105
Circulation	4,541,204	4,524,646	Dec.	16,570
United States legal tender and demand notes	4,277,403	1,303,507	Inc.	916,104

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburgh Railroad for November of

1862	$56,100 42
1861	47,873 99
Increase, 1862	$8,226 43

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States at New-York, was as follows: Receipts, $1,254,408 92, including $56,000 for Customs; Payments, $1,302,155 02; Balance, $10,160,952 36.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 23 bbls. Ashes, 10,412 bbls. Flour, 57 bbls. and 204 bags Corn Meal, 69,984 bushels Wheat, 188,666 bushels Corn, 75 bushels Rye, 10,875 bushels Barley, 47,060 bushels Oats, 3,064 bushels Malt, 6,170 pkgs. Provisions, and 765 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were light to-day, at $8 50 for Pots and $8 50@$8 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Western Yellow was inactive at 39c.@40c. ℔ ℔.

BAGS AND BAGGING—Were in moderate demand at full prices.

CANDLES—Prices were nominally unaltered but the market was dull.

CHEMICALS—Are in moderate request at former rates.

COFFEE—Has been inactive and has declined to 34c.@35c. for Java, 31c.@32½c. for Laguayra and Maracaibo, 28½c.@33c. for Rio, and 27c.@28c. for St. Domingo, ℔ ℔. Messrs. Wm. Scott & Co. say: "Sales of Rio during the past week have been 3,010 bags per *Flora*, and 1,000 per *Gauges*, (a resale,) at 29c. The market closes quiet, at a decline of 1c.@1½c. ℔ ℔ from our previous quotations. 350 bags Savanilla changed hands to-day, on private terms."

COPPER—Sales, 250,000 ℔s. Refined Ingot, at 31c.@31½c. ℔ ℔. A Government contract for 200,000 ℔s. Baltimore, to be delivered in Washington, was awarded at 32½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Continues inactive at 66½c.@67c. for Middling, ℔ ℔.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been less active, owing, in part, to the high prices asked.

FRUIT—Transactions have been quite limited in all kinds, including Layer Raisins, at $3 80@$3 85, and Bunch do., at $3 70 ℔ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, and prices have advanced 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl., the market closing buoyantly in view of the rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange. The reported sales since our last comprise 23,650 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 85@$6; poor to choice extra State at $6 10@$6 40, chiefly at $6 10@$6 20; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 85@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 15@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 85@$6 95 ℔ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 85	@	$6 00
Extra State	6 10	@	6 40
Superfine Western	5 85	@	6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 15	@	6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 85	@	6 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 00	@	8 25
Extra Genesee	6 45	@	8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 50	@	10 00

Southern Flour continues in fair demand at buoyant prices; sales 1,600 bbls., at $6 75@$7 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 10@$9 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $6 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian Flour favors sellers; sales 1,050 bbls. Extra, at $6 10@$6 85 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair request, at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in good demand, at $3 75 for Jersey, $4 25 for Brandywine, and $4 25 for Caloric, and $4 25 for [illegible] ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request at $1 [illegible]@$1 90 ℔ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in lively demand, chiefly for export, though in part on speculation, at a further general advance of 2c. ℔ bushel. The rise in Gold and Sterling Exchange is decidedly favorable to the interest of sellers. Sales since our last, 207,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 [illegible]; Amber Western at $1 [illegible]; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 [illegible]; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 [illegible]; Milwaukee Club at $1 [illegible]; Chicago Spring at $1 [illegible]; Amber State at $1 47@$1 49; mixed State at $1 40 ℔ bushel. Corn is rapidly advancing. Sales, since our last, 270,000 bushels, at 76c.@77½c. closing at 76½c.@77c. for shipping Mixed Western; 69c.@74c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 65c.@69c. for unsound; 65c. for Yellow Western, and 65c.@66c. for White Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is in fair request, at 83c.@95c., according to quality, ℔ bushel. Sales, 3,700 bushels. Oats continue salable and buoyant, including Canada at 65½c.@67c.; Western at 65c.@68c., and State at 67½c.@69½c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in rather more demand, at $1 35@$1 40 ℔ bushel. Sales 5,600 bushels.

Receipts of Breadstuffs at Detroit, Jan. 1 to Dec. 6, 1862.

Flour, bbls	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	3,034,096
Corn, bushels	747,488
Oats, bushels	185,650
Rye, bushels	9,776
Barley, bushels	91,687

Referring to the sudden closing of the Hudson River, the Albany *Atlas and Argus*, of this morning, says: "Here, owing to the sudden closing of river navigation, there are crowds of boats. A list embracing some 100 is given below, with their cargoes, and will be found nearly complete. These vessels contain: Of Wheat, 755,000 bushels; Corn, 250,000 bushels; Oats, 167,100 bushels; Barley, 99,400; being a total of 703,400 bushels—a greater quantity of grain than was ever embargoed here. In addition, there are large quantities of flour, beef, pork, lumber, staves, &c. Also, a fleet of Rondout boats, not included in the subjoined list, and several vessels with lumber. At Troy there are, we understand, some sixty boats."

HAY—North River has been actively sought after, at 97½c.@$1 ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New Crop have been in fair demand, at from 17c.@25c. ℔ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern are salable, at $1 40@$1 45 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Pig has been inactive, at $[illegible] ℔ 100 ℔s.

LIME—Rockland was in fair demand, at 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℔ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 300 bbls. old crop New-Orleans, at 33½c.@36c., and 10 half bbls. new crop do., at 48c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue inactive, at previous quotations. 80 bbls. Archangel Tar were sold, by auction, at $17@$18 ℔ bbl.

OILS—Petroleum has been in good request, at 45c.@46c. for Crude, and 75c.@85c. for refined, ℔ gallon; holders asking higher prices toward the close. No important alteration has occurred in other descriptions.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 8.—The market, as is usual at this season of the year, is very quiet. The transactions for the week have been confined to Whale Oil, of which 550 bbls. in two parcels have been sold for manufacturing, at prices not transpired.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to Dec. 8, 1862	54,125	80,787	670,050
Same time last year	66,271	131,458	1,028,200

—(*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PRINTING CLOTHS—Have been less active in the Providence market, during the week. The *Journal* reports sales of 34,200 pieces, including 3,000 pieces, 60x64, 14c. cash; 14,000 pieces, 64x64, 14c. cash; 12,300 pieces, 64x64, 14c. cash, ℔ yard.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in good request, and is advancing. Sales, 1,300 bbls., at $13 50@$13 62½ for Mess, and $11 50@$11 75 for prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are in demand, at 7c.@7½c. for Hams, and 3½c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in good demand at 7c.@9c. ℔ ℔; sales, 1,200 boxes. Lard continues in good request at rising prices; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls. at 9c.@10c., ℔ ℔. Beef is in more demand; sales, since our last, 940 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess ℔ bbl. Prime Mess, $16@$20 ℔ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ℔ tcs. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 ℔ bbl. Butter is actively sought after, at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. or common to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in fair demand at 9c.@12½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Is quite dull and nominal.

SEEDS—Are in demand at 10½c.@10¾c. for Clover, ℔ ℔; $3 40@$3 45 for Calcutta Linseed; $2 60@$2 75 for rough Flax, and $2 20@$2 35 for Timothy, ℔ bushel.

SKINS—Have been in fair request at buoyant rates.

SPELTER—Plate has been very lightly dealt in at 7¾c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales to-day 300 hhds., including New-Orleans at 9½c.@10¾c., and Cuba at 9½c.@9¾c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Have been inactive, at former rates.

TIN—All descriptions are in limited demand, including Banca, at 42½c.@43c., and Straits, at 40c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 125,000 ℔s., at 10½c.@10¾c., mainly at 10½c. ℔ ℔. The business of the week, Messrs. KNOOP & SONS notice thus: "Sympathising with the fluctuations in Gold and Foreign Exchange, the market for Tallow has been quite irregular. Immediately subsequent to our last, prices advanced rapidly, and all available lots were bought with avidity, chiefly for export, and in part on speculation. Later in the week, as Exchange fell, the market drooped slightly, but at the close more firmness is noticeable. Grease has been affected by the rise in Tallow, and is now held at higher rates, but the demand is moderate. To-day the market is steady, and prime shipping lots of Tallow meet a ready sale at 10⅝c., and for choice brands 10⅝c. is demanded. Price, this date 1859, 10¼c.; 1852, 10¼c.; 1860, 9¾c.; 1861, 9¼c. ℔ ℔."

WHISKY—Sales 500 bbls., part at 39c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The freight engagements, to-day, were moderate. For Liverpool—20,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 8d., 40,000 bushels Corn at 7¼d.@7½d., in American, and 8d. ship's bags, in foreign vessels, ℔ bushel; also, by foreign vessels, 70 boxes Bacon at 35s. ℔ ton, and 500 tcs. Flaxseed at 5s. ℔ tierce. For London—26,000 bushels Wheat, in ship's bags, at 9d. by an American, and 10½d. by a foreign vessel, ℔ bushel; and 250 bbls. Pork, by a foreign vessel, at 4s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For Cork and orders—A foreign bark, with 22,000 bushels Corn at 11½d. ℔ bushel.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Nov. 27
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. [illegible]
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. [illegible]
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. [illegible]
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. [illegible]
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. [illegible]
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec. [illegible]
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. [illegible]

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 10
Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 13
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec. 13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 17
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec. [illegible]
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. [illegible]
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec. 27
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Dec. 27
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. [illegible]
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 14

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at	5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)	5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M.; 1:45 P. M.; 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.	

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.

NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We offer the largest assortment

OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

At the most reasonable prices.

We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.

STRASBURGER & NUHN,

Importers,

No. 65 Maiden-lane,

Corner William-st.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,

NO. 20 JOHN-ST.

FINE PLATED WARE.

Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.

ALSO,

Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.

HIRAM YOUNG,

No. 20 John-st.

FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS AND WINTER EVENINGS.—Dame Fortune's Predictions, moral and merry, a new and interesting game just published, consisting of 50 questions and 1,000 answers, adapted to polite society. Sold by G. M. FAIRCHILD, No. 14 Ann-st.; New-York Bazaar, No. 633 Broadway, and at Booksellers', Toy and Fancy Stores. Single copies 38 cents.

DRY GOODS.

AT C. G. HOOK'S,

765 BROADWAY,

Will open MONDAY, Dec. 8,

1,000 PIECES

CHEAP DRESS GOODS,

SUITABLE FOR

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

AT C. G. HOOK'S,

765 BROADWAY,

JUST RECEIVED

500 PIECES

BLACK BOMBAZINES,

From Fine to Superfine,

AT 40 PER CENT.

LESS THAN REGULAR PRICES.

AT C. G. HOOK, No. [illegible] BROADWAY,

Just received,

500 PIECES

BLACK BOMBAZINE,

From Fine to Superfine,

At 40 per cent.

Less than Regular Prices.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!

E. S. MILLS & CO.

Offer their large and fashionable stock of

BEAVER, VELVET AND PLUSH CLOAKS,

AT REDUCED PRICES.

BLACK AND COLORED SEAL-SKIN REDUCED [illegible]

MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.

No. [illegible] Broadway.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

TO-DAY,

[illegible] pieces of ALL SILK BLACK VELVETS, [illegible] per cent. below last year's prices.

FASHIONABLE SHADES in BONNET VELVETS.

FIVE HUNDRED DOZEN OF LADIES' KID GLOVES, superior to "Alexandre's," at less than cost of importation.

NEW DESIGNS IN CLOTH GLOVES.

EMBROIDERIES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

NEW FEATHERS AND FLOWERS.

DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS.

FIVE THOUSAND PIECES OF PARIS BONNET RIBBONS, &c., [illegible] per yard, half the regular prices.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. [illegible] Allen-st.

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.

FELT AND BEAVER BONNETS AND BLOOMERS, at [illegible], and [illegible] each and upwards, ALL HALF PRICE.

EDWARD RIDLEY,

Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand, and No. [illegible] Allen-st.

Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, [illegible], saques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, baskets, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs.

Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroidery and braiding executed perfectly.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt-rheum, &c., and render them smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.

GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. [illegible] Broadway.

Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

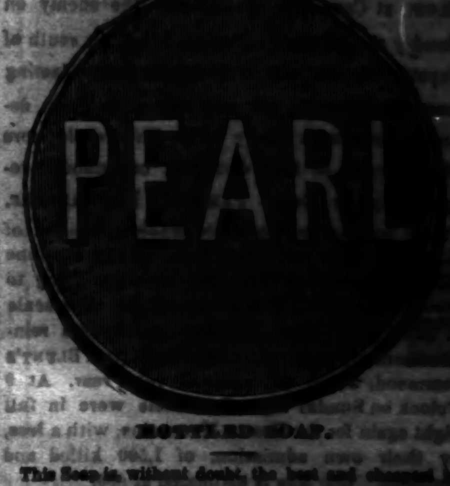
CORSETS AND SKIRTS.—MRS. [illegible].—A large and well assorted stock in French and German fine-fitting corsets, at [illegible]; new shape Skirts, [illegible] 60c.; also, Misses' Waists and Skirts. N. B.—Paris Kid Gloves, only 75c., bright colors.—Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway, near 10th-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.

THE BEST SOAP IN USE.

E. MORGAN'S SONS'



MOTTLED SOAP.

This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials, and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and the goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.

GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS,

No. 211 Washington-st., and No. [illegible] West-st.

SAVE YOUR HEALTH AND PURSE.

USE

KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE.

THE CHEAPEST

AND MOST HEALTHFUL.

Only [illegible] cents per pound.

Twice the strength of Java,

WITH ALL ITS FINE FLAVOR.

Sold by

THOMAS R. AUKLAND, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st.;

BOWDEN & CO., No. 190 Fulton-st., Brooklyn,

And by nearly every Grocer

in both Cities.

(Put up in one-pound packages only.)

Used extensively by the fashionable boarding-houses up town. Recommended by a number of Physicians and Clergymen as the finest Coffee ever introduced.

Testimony of the eminent

DR. JAMES BOYLE.

I have critically examined and use KENT'S EAST INDIA COFFEE, and find it to be both healthy and nutritious. I am sure it is much better for family use than any other Coffee. I would particularly recommend it to nervous and dyspeptic persons, who have found ordinary coffee to be injurious. The flavor is very fine, and altogether it is far superior to any that I have ever used.

JAMES BOYLE, M. D., No. 156 Chambers-st.

General Depôt, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., between Murray and Warren sts.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO GROCERS.

HOUSEKEEPERS, LOOK HERE.

The People's Provision Company, [illegible] Greenwich-st., sells Best Family Flour, (Akron,) $7 [illegible]; Western, [illegible]. Best Sugar Cured Hams, (new,) [illegible]; old, [illegible]. Best Sugar Cured Shoulders, (new,) 7c.; old, 6c. Best Family Soap, 5c.; box 20 lbs. Best Pure Starch, 8c.; box 32 lbs. Best India Coffee, 20c.; Rye Coffee, 8c. Teas, Butter, Cheese, Lard, &c., equally low.

TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 39 Murray-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

The undersigned, sole agent of

PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,

of Bordeaux, France,

OFFERS AT

RETAIL

his large Stock of Wines at the lowest prices.

J. MARC MARTIN,

Importer,

No. 208 Pearl-st., New-York.

SKATES.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!

The newest and best styles, at low prices.

"Moulson's" and "Marsden's" superior English Skates. Ladies' and Children's Skates in great variety.

Tool Chests, from $1 to $25.

Boys' Sleighs, Parlor Skates, &c.

NATHUSIUS, KUGLER & MORRISON,

No. 259 Bowery and No. 10 Division-st.

TO SOCIETIES MAKING UP HOSPITAL CLOTHING.—A few cases heavy cotton flannels suitable for under clothing, for sale much below cost of production, being a surplus of goods made for the army.—E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 35 Park-place.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, 1862.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Un Ballo in Maschera.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Bohemians; or, The [illegible] Prince and Poverty [illegible]

WALLACK'S—The Jealous Wife.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Mazeppa.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Dream, Colleen Bawn, this Afternoon and Evening. [illegible]'s Performing [illegible], &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—The Poacher (Der Wildschütz).

ARTISTS' [illegible] SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. [illegible] Broadway.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—Church's Niagara.

AULD LANG SYNE—Group of Statuary, corner 4th-st. and Broadway.

FRENCH THEATRE—(Niblo's Concert Saloon)—Un [illegible].

[illegible] GARDEN—Born to Good Luck.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the New-York Times (Daily) hereafter will be Three Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be Four Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the Semi-Weekly Times, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the Weekly Times will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

Every person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the Semi-Weekly Times will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the Daily Times will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co., Publishers.

New-York, Dec. 4.

Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Another heavy battle has been fought in Arkansas, and another great victory has crowned the National arms. Gen. Herron's forces, already mentioned as on the way to reinforce Gen. Blunt at Cane Hill, encountered the enemy on Sunday on Crawford's Prairie, ten miles south of Fayetteville, and after a desperate battle, lasting from 10 o'clock in the morning until dark, defeated them with heavy loss. The rebels were 20,000 strong, in four divisions, commanded respectively by Gens. Parsons, Marmaduke, Frost and Raines, the whole under command of Hindman. The position of Gen. Blunt at Cane Hill was flanked by them, their intention being to prevent the joining of our two forces. The scale of battle late in the day was turned by a reinforcement of five thousand men from Gen. Blunt's command, which fell upon the rebel rear. At 9 o'clock on Sunday night the rebels were in full flight again for the Boston Mountains, with a loss, by their own admission, of 1,500 killed and wounded. Our loss is estimated at 600.

There is nothing of importance from the Army of the Potomac this morning. The weather has considerably moderated.

The Washington Intelligencer publishes the following paragraph in its issue of Monday: "We have private letters from Gen. Foster's army at Newbern, as late as Thursday last, referring to recent military operations, and also to important movements on the eve of execution, not proper to publish. The forces were in good spirits, and confident of success."

The news from the Southwest is interesting and important. The advance of the National forces under Gen. Grant, approaching Oxford, on the Mississippi Central Railroad, on Thursday last, had a skirmish with the rear guard of the rebels, near that place. It was ascertained that the main body of the rebel army, forty thousand strong, had passed through Oxford twelve hours before. A later dispatch from Oxford, on Sunday, says that a body of our cavalry had a two hours' engagement, near Coffeeville, on Friday night, in which our loss was fifty-five killed and wounded, and sixty missing, while that of the rebels was three hundred killed and wounded. The rebel force engaged was estimated at five thousand. A glance at the map will show that Coffeeville is nearly forty miles below Oxford, and that, consequently, the advance of Gen. Grant's cavalry must have been remarkably rapid. Coffeeville is only seventeen miles above Grenada, which point is said to have been occupied by the expedition under Gen. Hovey, several days ago.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship Creole, we have advices from New-Orleans to the 29th ult. The news is not important, no military movements having taken place since the date of our last previous advices. The canvass for the Congressional election was proceeding with much spirit, and numerous candidates were offering.

The Burlington, Vt. Times is informed that there are now collected at Rouse's Point about 14,000 muskets, 258 swords, 500 large revolvers, 4,000,000 of caps, and eleven tons of powder, which were shipped from this City. A portion of these arms were once stopped by Provost-Marshal Drake, while in transitu, but very singularly were permitted to go forward. They are now held at the Point by Marshal Dunn, by the order of the Secretary of War. The weight of these articles is over one hundred tons, and their estimated value is $200,000. The weapons will arm seventeen regiments. A Mr. Hendricks came forward as the agent having the commodities in charge, but on examination, has been discharged as guiltless. The owners or shippers have been discovered, but their names are not made public.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution passed last week, stating that he had no information regarding the sale of free men into Slavery by the rebels. Protests against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy were presented. A bill was reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations for the relief of the owners of the French vessel Jules et Marie. A bill to increase the bonds of the Superintendent of Printing was reported. Mr. Hale introduced his bill to abolish the grade of medical officers. It was referred to the Military Committee. The resolution offered by Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, relative to arbitrary arrests of citizens of Delaware, was taken up, and occupied attention until the adjournment—the debate ranging over the whole subject of arrests and the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. The subject was not disposed of.

In the House, the Senate bill for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union as a separate State, was taken up, and debated during the entire session, excepting a short time alloted to the passage of the bill authorizing collectors and assessors, and their assistants, under the Tax law, to administer oaths, etc.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the arrival of the steamship *Arabia* at Halifax we have advices from Europe one week later. She left Liverpool on the 29th and Queenstown on the 30th ult. The political news by this arrival is almost wholly devoid of interest. The British Press continues its discussion of American affairs, but bring out no new points for consideration. The excitement in Greece in favor of placing Prince Alfred, of England, on the Throne of that country, continued unabated. The great prize-fight for the championship of England, between Jem Mace and Tom King, took place on the 28th ult., and resulted in favor of King—Mace knocking him out of time in the twenty-first round. It was reported that Heenan had agreed to fight King for the championship, each man to put up £500. Cotton in the Liverpool market was quiet, after an advance during the week, which had been partially lost. Breadstuffs were quiet and steady, and Provisions inactive. Consols 93⅛@94.

The steamship *Creole*, which arrived last evening, from New-Orleans, touched at Havana on the 4th inst., and brought later intelligence from Mexico. The French occupied Tampico on the 22d ult., without opposition, the Government soldiers and officials retiring into the country. The fort in the harbor and the fortifications on shore had been previously dismantled, and the cannon sent up the river. The French sent a gunboat in pursuit, which, at last accounts, had not been heard from. The foreign Consuls obtained the promise of the French Admiral that order should be preserved in the city. Gen. Forey still continued at Orizaba, and his predecessor, Lorencez, had left for France. Forey is said to have put in motion a part of his forces, toward Puebla, but he is delayed in his movements for the want of transportation. Meantime the work on the fortifications at Puebla continues, and the French, when they do advance there, will no doubt have a warm reception.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A resolution by Mr. Jeremiah was adopted, requesting the Mayor to report to the Board such information as he may have concerning the defences of the harbor, with the amendment by Mr. Froment, "if not inconsistent with the public interest." A remonstrance against purchasing the Fort Gansevoort property, from Cornelius V. S. Roosevelt, was presented by Mr. Froment, and referred. At 2 o'clock, a recess was taken to 6 o'clock. On reassembling the Fractional Currency ordinance, passed by the Councilmen some time ago, was called up by Mr. Boole. Mr. Farley amended it by limiting the investment in the City stocks of the money received for the notes to one-half of the amount of the receipts, so as always to have a balance on hand sufficient for redemptions. The ordinance was then adopted and ordered to be sent to the Councilmen for concurrence. It provides that the change notes shall be issued at the option of the Comptroller, but not to a greater extent than $3,000,000. On motion of Mr. Brady, the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Aldermen as City Canvassers, held their fifth meeting yesterday. The returns from the districts of Messrs. Henry and Boole, were canvassed complete. The returns from Mr. Allen's district were in hand and being canvassed, when the Board adjourned till 10 o'clock this morning.

The Board of Supervisors met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and adjourned to 3 o'clock, P. M., of Thursday next, out of respect to Mr. Blunt, after passing resolutions of condolence with him on the loss of his wife, who died on Sunday.

A cargo of upland cotton, part of it damaged, taken on the prize schooner *Emma*, was sold in Philadelphia on Monday for fifty cents per pound.

A number of brass rifled pieces, on carriages, which have been lying in the Philadelphia Navy-yard for the past few days, have been forwarded to their destination. They were marked "Rear-Admiral Porter, U. S. N., Cairo, Illinois."

A very important order has just been issued by Adjutant-Gen. Thomas, at Harrisburgh, which has for its real object to ascertain who are and who are not absent from their regiments in the field without leave. This order recites that no passes shall be granted to any officers or soldiers now in camp at Harrisburgh, except to those whose business is urgent and necessarily requires their absence. All officers and soldiers without passes are to be arrested by the Provost-Marshal. All clothing, equipage, &c., belonging to the United States, and in the possession of civilians, are to be accounted for, under penalty of arrest and confinement.

The Post-office at Mendham, N. J., was broken open on Thursday night last, and stamps to the value of about $100 were abstracted.

The Charlestown (Mass.) *Advertiser* states that a letter received in that city from an officer on board the gunboat *Dawn*, dated Vernon River, Ga., says that of two lots of shells received by them from the gunboat *Massachusetts*, not one of them would explode, some person having put a wet patch between the powder. These shells were all shipped from the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Navy-yard.

The Boston *Journal* learns from an authentic source that on the 10th of November flour was $36 per barrel at Charleston; corn, $2 50 per bushel; potatoes, $4 per bushel; coffee, $2 75 per pound; butter, $1 30 per pound; yellow soap, $1 55 to $1 65 per pound; children's shoes, $5 to $6; ladies' boots, $16; common calico, $2 per yard; salt, $46 per bushel; poor oak wood, $22 ℔ cord; gents' pantaloons, $30. The salt was sold at auction, wholesale price.

The movement of Mr. Stevens on Loan and Currency matters at Washington, was the theme of discussion in Wall-street yesterday. The propositions of the bill to increase the New Loan and also the issue of United States Notes of Circulation were construed in favor of a rise in Stocks, and the same feeling stiffened the price of Gold. Exchange left off same as on Monday.

Breadstuffs were brisker and dearer yesterday. More activity was discernable in Provisions. Mess Pork and Lard were higher. Petroleum again advanced and closed buoyant. Limited transactions were reported in Cotton, Groceries, Iron, Lead, Tin, Zinc, Spelter, Tobacco, Fruit, Hemp, Coal, Candles, Whisky, Whalebone, Chemicals and Naval Stores. Hay, Hides, Hops, Leather, Seeds, Tallow and Ingot Copper were moderately active. Somewhat heavier freight engagements transpired.

The Live Stock markets show an upward tendency this week, all kinds of animals having advanced in price. The supply of most kinds is large, but cool weather sharpens the appetite, and creates a demand which has used up everything on sale. Beeves number 5,365 for the week, 4,359 of which were on sale at Forty-fourth-street on Monday and Tuesday. They went off rapidly at first, under the impression that the supply was not sufficient; but as drove after drove continued to come in up to 2 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, the trade slackened, and prices fell off somewhat, but all were sold at an average of 7¾c.@8c. ℔ lb., or near ½c. higher than last week. There were some very fine cattle in the yards, the best of which brought 9½c.@10c.—some to be weighed at the latter price..... Sheep and lambs are scarce, and worth 25c.@30c. ℔ head more than last week. A fat lot of long wooled sheep will bring 5¾c.@6c. ℔ lb., live eight.....Live hogs are selling quickly at an advance of ¼c. ℔ lb. The receipts for the week have been 49,580, but with a brisk demand heightened by cold weather. The yards are kept comparatively clear. Prime fat corn fed hogs of large size are worth 4¾c.@5½c. ℔ lb.

Gen. Blunt Again Victorious.—We are more than compensated this morning, in a National point of view, for the defeat which our arms suffered at Hartsville, Tenn., by the news of the great and decisive victory just achieved by Gen. Blunt in Northwestern Arkansas. The battle was fought last Sunday, between some six or eight thousand Union soldiers, and a vastly greater force of rebels—including all their troops west of the Mississippi, and their Indian allies; and it raged from morning till night, when the enemy were driven over those desolate Boston hills which thrice before have been pressed by their *skedaddling footsteps*. It is admitted that our force was decimated, and we may well believe, from the character of the troops engaged on our side, and from our advantage in artillery, that the rebel army was even more than decimated.

Gen. Blunt, though but a "civilian General," is proving himself a magnificent commander. In four hard-fought fields, victory has each time perched upon his eagles. Let him now, with his brave little force, push across Arkansas into Texas, and see if he cannot somewhere in that State discover Major-Gen. Banks, whose whereabouts have been for some time unknown.

The Efficiency of the Blockade.

Five hundred and forty-three vessels seized by the blockading squadrons, worth, with their cargoes, *forty millions of dollars!* Verily this is a splendid record, and yet it but faintly tells the story of the actual amount of service rendered to the good cause by this ceaseless, noiseless agency.

In casting the fortunes of the war, we are too apt to look exclusively to the battle-field. We measure progress, or the contrary, by bulletins. We must have sounding events, or nothing, we fancy, is doing. This is a mistake. The silent agencies of this war are quite as serviceable in bringing it to a favorable end as gunpowder. We believe, in fact, they are worth more. Of the two we could better afford to give up campaigning than to give up the blockade. The former is at best but of uncertain progress; what is gained today may be lost to-morrow, and it is possible that all may end in disasters. The latter knows no vicissitudes, and, if long enough maintained, can possibly have but one result—and that favorable to the belligerent that employs it. What ends a war, where both adversaries are alike courageous, is the *exhaustion* of one of them. It is of little consequence how that exhaustion is produced—whether by blows or by stifling—so that it be brought about. Three years of strict blockade, without aggressive fighting, we believe, would reduce the South to greater weakness than three years of such fighting, without a blockade. But we have it in our power to use both means; and *through both* we expect to subdue this rebellion in less time than three years. In estimating the progress of the war, we should, then, avoid the common error of paying regard only to deeds of arms.

Our fighting has not as yet evoked any such cry of distress as the blockade constantly occasions. The stern, relentless exclusion from all the markets of the world, comes home with sharp effect to every man, woman and child in the Confederacy. It has not only thus wrought great personal distress, but has dragged the rebel Government itself into hopeless bankruptcy, by destroying the value of the Southern staples, upon which it was calculated that public credit could be secured abroad. The cotton-planters have not been able to sell their cotton, because it could not leave the country, and without such sale, they have had only the scantiest means of supporting themselves and their slaves. Those of them who were induced to pledge their cotton to the Government, as a basis for its credit, got nothing in return—the Government expressly refusing to give its notes or bonds for what was of no present value to it. The cotton pledged, it was found, did not add a dime's worth to the Government's credit across the water; and, of course, the Government could not afford to give any of its own credit, poor enough at best, in return. The cotton has proved alike worthless to the planter and to the Government. It was thought to be gold; under the blockade it has turned out to be rubbish.

Of all the countless delusions of the rebels, the most stupendous and the most fatal one was the taking it for granted that the blockade would not be long permitted by Europe—that the necessities of the Old World for the raw material from which millions and work, would perforce override our national rights. It is now settled that our national rights will not be interfered with. Providence has secured this by interposing a greater necessity for the wheat of the North than could possibly exist for the cotton of the South. It is doubtful whether the European Powers, in any event, would have violated our blockade; but, as matters now stand, it is impossible. Peace with the North is the supreme consideration. The blockade will continue unmolested until we choose to end it—in other words, until rebellion yields. And its silent, ceaseless pressure must tell with constantly increasing effect upon the South—paralyzing trade, industry, currency, credit, every thing which in these modern times gives strength and resource to a people. The rebellion, under any circumstances, could not long endure it; least of all, when called to such desperate exertions such as our invading armies must henceforth compel.

The Relief for English Distress.—A correspondent, representing a prominent mercantile house, and to whose letter we give place, objects to the whole scheme for furnishing relief from this country for Lancashire. He thinks that the movement is not only a mistake, but unnecessary and uncalled for—as the two countries are at bitter enmity, as England is able to take care of her own famished operatives, as the distress there is not so bad as represented, as the proposed action would give more pain and annoyance than gratification to England, and on the whole, that it would be "wrong for America to give and equally wrong for England to receive the proffered assistance," while it would be much better that the fund raised for Lancashire be diverted to the relief of the 180,000 National troops now in hospital.

We do not see that there is anything pertinent in all these statements. The international relief movement can hardly be said to be a "mistake," or to be unnecessary and uncalled for," when we consider the anxiety of the starving operatives themselves to obtain this very relief from this country, as was shown in a remarkable extract of a letter from England, published by us on Friday last. "The distress among the operatives" *is* far worse than has ever been represented in this journal, if we may believe the horrible and heartrending returns from the different "Unions," the statistics of the Relief Committee, the speeches of Mr. Cobden and the letters of Lord Overstone, the appeals issued by all the members of the Anglican hierarchy to their clergy and parishioners, the unanimous voice of the English Press, and the statements that have found their way into print from the starving men themselves. Never, in all the records of human misery, have we seen horrors piled upon horrors in such fearful volume as they are in the publications and official documents of the Manchester "Central Relief Committee." It is only because our columns are daily filled to repletion with matters relating to the war that we cannot give publicity to these details.

We suppose "England *is* able to relieve all this suffering," but in the meantime the number of idle and famished operatives swells weekly by tens of thousands—so that, increasing at the present ratio, Lancashire will see by the close of the year over a million of human beings dependent upon the dole of charity. If "the two countries are at enmity," we still think it would be magnanimous to feed a perishing foe; but we have shown frequently in our columns, that if the aristocracy, the snobocracy and the shopocracy of England *are* our enemies, these poor starving Englishmen of Lancashire have been our consistent and persistent friends. If it would "pain and annoy England" to receive American donations, it would cheer and save those to whom they were sent, as even now they look with longing eyes for the ships that shall bring them relief from this land of plenty. We do not propose at present to feed the London *Times*, nor Lord John Russell, nor Mr. Gladstone, nor the selfish and treacherous men who are even now building piratical vessels to destroy American commerce; and we do not care whether they feel offended or not, provided their poor fellow-countrymen are saved by us from starvation.

As for the 180,000 Union troops in hospital, to whom our correspondent proposes to divert American charity, we can say, that if there is anything needed for the comfort of these sick and wounded heroes, which they have not already got in profusion, the first and most liberal to supply their wants will be, not those who carp at gifts to Lancashire, but those who freely share their abundance with the destitute and suffering, wherever they may be found, at home or abroad.

War Expenditure and its Compensations.

From the report of the Secretary of the Treasury we find that the ordinary Revenue of the year 1861–2 was $51,935,720 76. The derangement of several of the departments of our great industrial and commercial interests, rendered it inevitable that the revenue during the first year of the war, should be smaller than usual. It suffered, however, less than was anticipated. Among the items of which it is made up, direct and internal taxes appear for the first time in twenty-five years. The amount of these war taxes is no more than $1,795,331 73, as they only began to be collected toward the close of the year. Their amount up to July 1, 1863, is estimated at 85 millions, and for the following year at 150 millions, as by that time the Excise machinery will be in full working order.

The loans negotiated during the year have brought into the Treasury $433,595,548, all of which, except a balance of 13 millions, had been disbursed. The whole expenditures of the year amounted to $474,744,778. Of this the army and navy consumed 437 millions, the interest of the debt 13 millions, and the civil Government 24½ millions.

During the current year, Mr. Chase anticipates that we shall add to our debt 526 millions of dollars, and that the revenue from all sources will amount to 167 millions. The estimated expenditures are, for the army and navy, 643 millions; for interest, 25 millions; for the civil Government, 25 millions. The total outlay will thus amount to 693 millions.

For the year 1864, should the war unhappily be so long continued, Mr. Chase's opinion is that we must borrow 592 millions, and that we can raise from taxes and other sources 223 millions. The expenditures are estimated at 816 millions, of which the army and navy will require 757 millions, interest of debt 33½ millions, pensions 10 millions, and the cost of the civil government 25 millions.

If these estimates shall prove correct, the outlay of the army and navy alone will, during these three years, amount to 1,837 millions of dollars. But in ordinary peace times our army and navy would probably cost us some 40 millions a year. During the three years, therefore, if we were at peace, we should have to spend 120 millions. Deducting this sum we get, as the extra cost involved by the rebellion, 1,717 millions of dollars, of which Mr. Chase proposes to borrow 1,551 millions.

This outlay is certainly very considerable. But it may be well for us to remember that other nations, when threatened by great perils, have made still more exhausting efforts for their national defence. If, for instance, we look to England, we shall find that after the close of the great war in 1815, she expended during a quarter of a century of profound peace 379 millions sterling, or 1,895 millions of dollars. To protect herself from the real or supposed designs of her enemies, and to give security to the industry and commerce of her people, Great Britain expended a larger sum than we shall require, even should our struggle for National existence be undecided for another year and a half.

Now as the total private income of the citizens of Great Britain was estimated in 1841 to be 1,850 millions of dollars, it appears that, when on a peace footing, the army and navy of England consume the whole national income of 15 days in every year. Thus the inhabitants, after paying the interest of their national debt, are compelled every year to forego the produce of 15 days' labor, in order to obtain protection and save themselves from being conquered and despoiled of all. Such is the price of security when neighboring nations keep standing armies, and such is the expense which jealousy or mutual distrust entail on every nation in Europe.

By our happy isolation from all rival nations, we have hitherto been free from the prodigious outlay and the political perils incident to large standing armies. Had the malignant spirit of discord been permitted quietly to accomplish the disruption of our glorious Republic, a new policy, foreign to our habits and threatening to our institutions, would have been forced upon us. Once divide our country, and military establishments become a permanent necessity. With a military monarchy, powerful, compact and numerous, placed in our midst in time of peace, what patriot could, without foreboding, contemplate the future as it would affect ourselves, our internal security, our liberties and progress. And, on the other hand, with a strong warlike empire on our Southern borders, who could doubt that military ambition, conflicting interests, national rivalry, fugitive slaves, perpetual border warfare, and the rage for annexation or conquest, would soon throw over this whole continent, and bind upon its people both North and South, the burdens which paralyze the industry, and the institutions which crush the enterprise of the jarring nations of the Old World. The expense of our present war may be great, but the prize at stake is greater still. And the precious, perennial fruits of Union, secured for ourselves, for our children, and for the whole of that vast territorial domain, whose progress and well-being Providence has intrusted to our keeping, are worth all the sacrifices we shall ever be called to make.

A Great National Work.

A proposition was before Congress at its last session to enlarge the Illinois and Michigan Canal and to improve the navigation of the Illinois River, so as to secure a passage for gunboats and armed vessels between the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan. The bill was within one or two votes of passing, but was postponed to the present session. It will soon be up for further consideration, and in contemplation of the inquiries that will be made, the General Government detailed Col. J. D. Webster, 1st Regt. Illinois Light Artillery, to examine and report upon the practicability and cost of the proposed work. The report of Col. Webster will be found in our columns to-day.

Col. Webster went over the line of the proposed improvement, and got a general idea of the topography of the country. But he confessedly made no surveys; he merely made use of the surveys of former engineers, and increased their estimates to meet the increased size of canal demanded. In, and of itself, then, Col. Webster's report adds nothing to the scientific knowledge previously possessed on the subject; while the commercial and National bearings of the proposed improvement might have fallen into much more familiar and competent hands, which would not have drawn again the very stale truisms in regard to the extent of the water communication afforded by the Great Lakes and the Mississippi River, which are solemnly declared in the report to be "among the grandest features of the geography of the globe." Of the Mississippi River, it is with questionable originality alleged that "its numerous ramifications penetrate a country of unrivaled fertility, and in many parts abounding in the useful metals!" This reads like a child's geography, and is not very creditable to an eminent modern engineer. And even less entitled to respect is the ambitious but very misty tribute paid to the natural advantages of the projected canal line:

"It is one of nature's highways, one of the lines which she marks out for guidance of the great emigrant movements of the race, and by which topography foretells the march of Empire. The aboriginal savages traveled by instinct, and now educated intelligence can find no better place for completing and uniting lines of travel and traffic, embracing half a continent."

The lapping of the headwaters of the Calumet River, emptying into Lake Michigan, and the Illinois, emptying into the Mississippi River, furnished a very perfect water level between the Lake and the Mississippi, which the "aboriginal savage" in early days sometimes traversed in his canoe; but surely it was a higher intelligence than "instinct" that taught the "savage" to follow this natural canal in his aboriginal navigation. It is not, therefore, so surprising that "educated" people should find a like convenience of water in passing boats through the country.

But notwithstanding this not very striking report, the proposed canal is of great importance, and will probably be ordered to be constructed by the present Congress. It will commence at Chicago, (Lake Michigan,) and follow the line of the Illinois and Michigan Canal southward to La Salle, on the Illinois River—a distance of ninety-six miles. The present canal will be widened and deepened, so as to have a width of one hundred and sixty feet on the bottom, with sloping rock walls of ten feet. The depth of the canal is to be seven feet, so as to be easily navigable by vessels drawing six feet of water. From La Salle, the Illinois River is to be followed to its junction with the Mississippi River, a distance of 220 miles, in which there is a total fall of 28 feet. It is calculated that seven dams and locks on the Illinois River will afford a sufficient depth of water, the year through, to keep the communication perfect. The locks, both canal and river, it is proposed to make 350 feet long and 60 feet broad. This is something quite unheard of in the size of locks; and their immense capacity may be understood in the explanation that twelve of our present ordinary canal-boats could be put through at one lockage, in from 15 to 20 minutes. The entire Canal when completed is to be fed from Lake Michigan, which has an elevation sufficient to pour an unceasing stream of its waters toward the Mexican Gulf. And its rise and fall in the course of the year is hardly perceptible to the closest gaugers of its tides, so that the supply to the Canal would be never failing.

The estimated cost of this great work is $13,346,824. The entire length of it (316 miles) will lie in a country as rich as the Valley of the Nile, and salubrious and populous, with industry, as that valley never was. The Erie Canal (364 miles long) received in tolls the present year over $5,000,000. The great Illinois Canal, to connect the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic seaboard, would be a far more imposing work in its beginning than the Erie Canal at its projection was supposed to be.

But it is only in its military aspect and as a means of national defence that Congress can entertain the project. And there is reason on these grounds to justify the work. In case of war with England, that Power could cover the lakes with gunboats and annihilate the immense commerce of our Lake States and the Northwest. It would be of incalculable advantage to the United States in such contingency to be able to turn through the ship canal an iron-clad fleet of light gunboats from the Mississippi River and transports filled with hardy Western soldiers. The ability to do so would insure the sweeping of every vestige of English power from the borders of the lakes, down the St. Lawrence to the ocean and into it.

A WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARABIA AT HALIFAX.

THE POLITICAL NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Prince Alfred, of England, and the Grecian Throne.

The Great Prize Fight Between Mace and King for the Championship of England.

MACE KNOCKED OUT OF TIME.

Prospective Fight Between King and Heenan.

Halifax, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool on the 29th, via Queenstown on the 30th of November, arrived here this forenoon. Her dates are one week later than those already received.

The steamship *Glasgow*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 27th of November.

The steamship *Hammonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 28th of November.

The steamship *Scotia*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown on the 29th of November.

The news by the *Arabia* is meagre and unimportant.

The excitement in Greece in favor of placing Prince Alfred on the Throne continues.

The *Arabia* has 45 passengers and sixty-two pounds sterling for Halifax. No Specie for Boston.

The *Arabia* arrived here at 7½ o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Boston at 10 o'clock, where she will be due at an early hour on Thursday morning.

The steamship *Bohemian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 28th of November.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Daily News* devotes an editorial to the refutation of the idea that the Democratic Party can be called conservative. It reviews the course of the party in the past, to show that the assumption of conservatism is absurd.

The London *Morning Post* points out that the virtual want of confidence in the Government of Washington, which the recent elections in the Northern States indicate, furnish that Government with a plausible pretext of retreating from its position with some semblance of dignity. It fears, however, that until that Government is forcibly ousted from power no hope can be entertained of the war being brought to a conclusion.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* says that Gen. Burnside's change of base to Aquia Creek gives it but little confidence in the plans of the Federal leaders, and it does not believe that the Confederates will quietly submit to the movement.

At a meeting of the Great Ship Company it was stated that if £1,750 was not immediately provided, the steamship *Great Eastern* must pass into other hands. It would also require £5,000 to bring her home. The Directors proposed to raise £100,000, on a mortgage for three years. The ship earned £45,000 in 111 days. Scott Russell censured the general management of the Company. The proposal of the Directors was adopted.

Contributions for the relief of the distressed Lancashire operatives continued on a most munificent scale. The American Chamber of Commerce at Liverpool voted £1,000 to the Relief Fund.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company is called for the 11th of December, for the purpose of considering a proposition for the issue of £600,000 new capital in preference shares of £5 each, bearing eight per cent. interest guaranteed by the British Government in the event of success, and any further profits to be first applied to pay four per cent. on the old capital, and the surplus to an equal division between the old and new, and the formation of a reserve fund.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse closed firm on the 28th of November, at 70f. 40c. for the Rentes.

GREECE.

The Greek question continued to be the most prominent topic.

Great demonstrations continued to be made in various parts of Greece in favor of placing Prince Alfred, of England, upon the throne.

It was rumored that the Russian Government intended to address a communication to the English Government seriously objecting to Prince Alfred being considered a candidate for the Grecian throne.

The French journals represent that twelve English war vessels have assembled in Piræus, but the London *Globe* pronounces the statement utterly devoid of foundation.

BELGIUM.

The Belgium Parliament has voted that half a

...cation of some of the money appropriated for the public works be applied to the relief of its distressed cotton operatives.

The Great Prize-fight for the Championship of England.

The great prize-fight for the championship of England, between Jem Mace and Tom King, took place on the 26th of November.

After fighting twenty-one rounds, most of which were in favor of Mace, King put in one of his sledge-hammer blows, and knocked Mace insensible.

As Mace did not come to "time" when it was called, King was declared the victor.

It is reported that John C. Heenan has agreed to fight King for the championship—each man to put up £500 a side.

Latest News Via Queenstown.

London, Saturday, Nov. 29.

There is no news of political importance.

Paris, Saturday, Nov. 29.

The Bourse closed flat, at 72f. 10c. for Rentes.

London, Saturday, Nov. 29.

The excitement in Greece in favor of placing Prince Alfred, of England, upon the throne, continues.

Commercial News by the Arabia.

Liverpool, Saturday, Nov. 29—A. M.

Cotton.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of Cotton for the week at 39,000 bales. The market opened buoyant, and all descriptions advanced considerably; but the advance was partially lost, the week closing with rates ½d.@1d. higher than on the previous Thursday for American, and ¼d.@½d. higher for Surats. Of the sales, 14,500 were to speculators, and 2,500 to exporters. The sales of Friday were 2,000 bales, the market being dull and prices unchanged. The authorized quotations are:

	Fair.		Middling.
Orleans	26d.	Orleans	23½d.
Mobile	25d.	Mobile	21¾d.
Uplands	24d.	Uplands	21d.

The stock in port is estimated at 272,000 bales, of which 23,500 are American.

State of Trade.—Advices from the manufacturing districts are unfavorable. The markets were dull, with a downward tendency.

Breadstuffs.—The Breadstuffs market is generally steady, but quiet.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and Wakefield & Co. report: Flour, quiet, but steady; American, 22s.@28s. Wheat dull; Red Western, 9s.@9s. 9d.; Red Southern, 9s. 9d.@10s. 2d.; White Western, 10s. 6d.@11s.; White Southern, 11s. 3d.@12s. 3d. Corn, quiet; Mixed, 29s. 9d.@30s.; White, 31s. 6d.@33s.

Provisions.—The same authorities call the Provision Market steady, and quote: Beef, quiet, but steady; Pork dull, and unchanged; Bacon quiet and steady; Lard active at 38s.@40s.; Tallow irregular, and tending downward.

Produce.—The Brokers' Circular reports: "Ashes steady; Pots, 33s.; Pearls, 34s. Rosin inactive. Spirits Turpentine—sales small. Sugar very dull. Coffee steady. Rice steady. Linseed buoyant. Linseed Oil steady. Cod Oil—no sales. Jute still advancing, and 1s. ℔ b. higher."

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

In the London Money Market the funds were steady. The market was strengthened by the arrival of over £700,000 in specie from the West Indies and New-York. The drain of gold continues, but in a modified form. The demand for discount is moderate.

American Securities.—Baring reports the market for American Securities nominal with small sales. They quote Erie Shares 42½@45; Illinois Central, 43½@42 discount.

Consols closed on Friday at 93¼@93⅜ for money.

The Bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £165,000.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Liverpool, Saturday, Nov. 29—Evening.

Cotton quiet and unchanged; sales to-day 3,000 bales, of which 1,000 were to speculators and exporters.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady.

Provisions inactive, and tending downward.

London, Saturday, Nov. 29—Evening.

Consols for money close at 93⅞@94. Erie shares 42½@43½; Illinois Centrals 42½@41½ discount.

Havre, Thursday, Nov. 27.

Cotton firmer, and all descriptions considerably higher, closing, however, very dull; sales of the week 5,000 bales. Quotations nominal. Stock 54,000 bales.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

TAMPICO OCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH.

Gen. Forey Still at Orizaba—Departure of Lorencez for France.

Havana, Thursday, Dec. 4, 1862.

Letters received from Tampico, announce the occupation of that place by the French. Admiral Jurien de la Gravière took possession on the 22d ult., without meeting any resistance. The French force, composed of the Eighty-first Regiment of the Line, 200 marines and a field battery, arrived at the mouth of the river on the 21st ult., and disembarked on the following day, proceeding up the river to the town in launches. On their approach the Government authorities and employes left the place. The Consuls went immediately to the Admiral, requesting him to guarantee tranquillity and order in the town, which he assured them should be done.

The fortifications at the entrance of the river and of the city, had been dismantled, but it being known that the cannon had been carried up the river in some schooners, a gunboat was sent in pursuit, and it was expected would overtake them and get possession.

The French force consisted of 2,000 men, and according to private letters, they were well received by the inhabitants. The fort at the entrance of the river has been occupied by some companies of the expeditionary French force.

In other respects nothing further appears to have been done by the French. Gen. Forey, continued at Orizaba, and his predecessor, Gen. Lorencez, had left for France in the French merchant steamer Florida, which brought the news of the occupation of Tampico, having touched at Santiago de Cuba on her voyage home. The Prensa, of Havana, says that Gen. Forey had put in movement a part of his forces in the direction of Puebla, but gives no particulars.

The delay is attributed to the want of means of transport, but this deficiency has been, it appears, partly supplied. The Diario de la Marina says on this point as follows:

"We mentioned recently that a pretty large quantity of materials for the railroad of Vera Cruz, which it is proposed to extend to Orizaba, had been contracted for in the United States. We can now add these materials had begun to arrive. In fact, we read in the Vera Cruzano of the 11th ult., that on the evening before there had anchored in the port the American vessel Forest King, from New-York, laden with sleepers, other articles, and three engineers. Other ships, with like cargoes, were shortly expected."

The Redactor, of Santiago de Cuba, mentions in its paper of the 26th ult., that there left that port on the 22d ult., for Vera Cruz, the Bremen merchant vessel Elizabeth, having on board for the French expeditionary army sixty-five mules, with their harness on, thirty bundles of hay, five sacks of corn, and a hogshead of molasses. The French war steamer Jura also arrived in the above port, from Vera Cruz, on the 22d ult., for the purpose of coaling, and of taking on board 300 mules.

The Redactor mentions, with reference to the news received by the Jura, that Gen. Forey would not move from Orizaba until he had all the necessary means collected for making an attack. The Diario de la Marina adds, in explanation: "We know, and have already mentioned it, that what are mostly wanting are mules and wagons."

The Verdadero Eco de Europa published at Orizaba, in the interior, says of the French:

"It is said that the population flock in masses to work in the useless fortifications that are being constructed in Puebla and the capital, and rather to frighten than to defend themselves behind them, while decrees are published obliging the citizens of all classes to work on them or to be excused by paying a weekly poll tax to save themselves from the ostracism of twelve days hard labor at the galleys.

Among the last arrivals from Europe at Vera Cruz, were Padre Miranda, on his return from his political visit to Paris and London. He left Vera Cruz on the 1st ult. for Orizaba, where he arrived safely. He was accompanied by Gen. Don Benito Flaxo, who likewise proceeded to Orizaba.

The correspondent of the Prensa, of Havana, ob-serves that the greatest activity prevailed in the military preparations of the French, but that the expedition for Puebla appears still very far off, goes on slowly, and nobody can divine when it will take place. LAW.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Woolen Undershirts
AND DRAWERS,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
AND
A Great Variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 96 Bowery,
And No. 165 8th-av.,
Corner 2[illegible]-st.

The Best of all Holiday Presents is one of
GROVER & BAKER'S
CELEBRATED NOISELESS
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Office, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Pearl Mottled Soap is the best
And most economical for laundry and family use, being particularly adapted for flannels and all kinds of woolen goods. Manufactured and for sale by E. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 211 Washington-st., and No. [illegible] West-st. Also FAMILY, PALE, and No. 1 Soaps.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes.
THEIR TRIUMPHS FOR
NOVEMBER.
NUMBERS ONE AND TWO.
GREAT FIRE AT BUCHANAN, MICH.
Buchanan, Mich., Nov. 7, 1862.
Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:
Gents—Our store, which was a three-story and basement brick building, was totally destroyed by the recent extensive fire, which consumed most of the business portion of our town, on the 31st ult. We had two of your Fire-proof Safes in use, which were subjected to an intense heat for twenty hours. The heat was so great around one of them that two of the iron wheels are partially melted off; yet the books and papers which it contained are as perfect as before the fire. We are now using the same books and papers which were in both Safes. The bindings of the books are a little drawn by the steam from the fire-proof filling, which is the only indication of their having passed through the fiery trial.
We have always had the utmost confidence in your Patent Champion Safes. This test has proved to us that they are all you claim, perfect protection for books, papers and money from fire. Yours, respectfully,
ROSS, ALEXANDER & CO.

NUMBER THREE.
BURNING OF THE ALTHAUSE BUILDING.
LARGE FIRE CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK.
New-York, Nov. 17, 1862.
Messrs. Herring & Co.—Gents: In answer to your inquiries in regard to my safe, I would answer, that it was one of your make, and has been worth to me many times its cost. It was in my office in the second story of the Althause Building, corner of Houston and Greene sts., on Saturday evening, 15th inst., when that structure was totally destroyed by fire. I found it in the ruins this morning, with evidence on the outside of its having been subjected to great heat. The plates and knob were melted off, and as it would not unlock, I was obliged to force it open, when, to my great gratification, my books, papers, insurance policies, money, &c., came forth without further damage than was caused by steam, and without hardly the smell of fire upon them. Yours, truly,
A. CARR.

NUMBER FOUR.
ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE!
New-York, Nov. 18, 1862.
Messrs. Herring & Co.—Gentlemen: The Herring Safe which I lately purchased, contained my books and papers at the time my establishment was destroyed in the fire corner of Houston and Greene sts., on the night of the 15th inst. The Safe was taken out of the ruins yesterday, and on opening, I found the books and papers in a good state of preservation.
You will please send for the old Safe, and when I get into my new office I shall want one of a larger size.
Yours, respectfully, JOHN THOMPSON.

NUMBER FIVE.
LARGE FIRE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.
Poughkeepsie, Nov. 26, 1862.
Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:
Gents: On the night of the 22d inst., a fire occurred in our printing establishment, (a four-story brick building,) which was completely destroyed. The building was filled with papers and printer's ink, and burnt most furiously and with intense heat. Your safe was in the fire for about ten hours, and when we were able to get at it, and on breaking it open, we found our books and papers in perfect order, the covers being only a little warped by steam. With slight repairs we consider the Safe good for another fire. Yours, &c., PLATT & SCHRAM.
Per J. E. Schram.

NUMBER SIX.
LARGE FIRE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, NOV. 29, 1862.
From the Cleveland Leader.
DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION—A. STEPHENS & SONS' COFFEE AND SPICE FACTORY BURNED—OTHER PROPERTY INJURED—LOSS FROM $25,000 TO $30,000.
About 5½ o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the rear of A. Stephens & Sons' coffee and spice manufactory, at No. 29 Merwin-st., resulting in a disastrous conflagration.
The store of A. Stephens & Sons was entirely consumed, and the two stores adjoining.
Stephens & Sons' insurance on stock amounts to $15,000. Their loss above insurance cannot be calculated exactly, but is believed to be not less than $20,000. They held a policy of insurance of $500 on their portion of the building, on their lease, in the Washington Insurance Company, of New-York. A box containing 5 pounds of cream of tartar, and a bundle of 500 labels, is all that they know to have been saved, except the articles contained in their safe.
The safe, manufactured by HERRING & CO., was found all right, although it had been subjected to a tremendous heat. At one time it was red hot. When dug out, after the fire, it was opened with the key, and the paper and money contained therein, found to be uninjured. There was between $2,000 and $3,000 in money in this safe.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES.—The best and most reliable security from fire now known. Herring's Patent Champion Banker's Safe, with Herring & Floyd's Patent "Crystallized Iron," the best protection against a burglar now extant. Sideboard Safes, Parlor Safes, and Dwelling-House Safes, of plain finish, for Silver plate, Papers, Jewelry, &c.
HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Cassimere Shirts
FOR
TRAVELERS,
FINE AND HEAVY,
AN ENTIRELY NEW AND VERY DESIRABLE ARTICLE, BY
DEVLIN & CO.,
BROADWAY, Corner of Grand-st.,
BROADWAY, Corner of Warren-st.

Dropsy Permanently Cured in From Three to six weeks by taking, as directed, that invaluable remedy, MRS. MURRAY'S DROPSY SPECIFIC, a harmless vegetable preparation, which has performed all that is claimed for it. Sold by W. J. OLIFFE, No. 809 Broadway; AITKEN, corner of Spring and Hudson sts.; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at wholesale by D. S. BARNES, No. 202 Broadway.

Genin, No. 513 Broadway.
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
FURS, FURS,
ERMINE, MINK AND SQUIRREL.
All styles and prices.

Corns, Bunions, Inverted Nails, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the feet cured without pain or inconvenience to the patient, by Dr. ZACHARIE, Surgeon Chiropodist, No. 760 Broadway. Refers to physicians and surgeons of the City.

Second Hand Safe
FOR SALE
CHEAP FOR CASH.
At No. 100 Maiden-lane.

Holiday Hats!! Holiday Hats!!
ALSO,
LADIES' FANCY FURS,
At WHITE'S, the far-famed hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Holiday Presents.—Eight Cartes de Visite for $1, at CARY'S, No. 371 Canal-st., between Laurens and Wooster sts. Particular attention paid to making large Photographs from small ambrotypes and daguerreotypes.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Deafness, Impaired Sight, Noises in the head and Catarrh cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG. Office No. 816 Broadway.

MARRIED.

Brown—Van Norman.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 8, by Rev. D. C. Van Norman, Lewis M. Brown to Louisa, eldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Hull—DuBois.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Horace L. E. Pratt, of Staten Island, Dr. Joseph J. Hall, of this City, to Mary Delafield, eldest daughter of Cornelius Du Bois, of Staten Island.

Marvin—Burns.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. J. B. Hagany, of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, Mr. John Marvin, of Pittsburgh, Penn., to Miss Jennie Burns, of New-York City.

Fyfe—Hainsby.—In Jersey City, N. J., on Saturday, Dec. 6, by Rev. W. R. Pursely, Mr. Alfred Fyfe to Miss Margaret Hainsby, daughter of the late Joseph Hainsby.

English papers please copy.

DIED.

Blunt.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 7, after a long and painful illness, Eliza, wife of Orison Blunt, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 115 9th-st., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Burroughs.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, after a short illness, Wolfenden Cope, second son of W. and Dora J. Burroughs, aged 23 years and 5 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Christ Church, Division-av., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

Chicago papers please copy.

Bremner.—In Manhasset, L. I., on Saturday, Dec. 6, Jeannette, youngest child of Andrew A. and Maria Bremner, aged 2 years and 11 months.

Deagle.—On Tuesday, Dec. 2, of scarlet fever, Mathilda Virginia, aged 3 years and 9 months, and George Yallaler, aged 11 months, beloved children of Lorenzo D. and Elizabeth Deagle.

Due notice of the funeral will be published hereafter.

Dayton.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, after a short illness, Harvey Dayton, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 104 West 46th-st., on Thursday morning, Dec. 11, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Westchester County for interment, by the 10½ train of the Harlem Railroad.

Furman.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 6, after a long illness, Samuel Furman.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 10 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 11 West 20th-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to New-Brunswick, N. J., for interment.

Grote.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 8, at No. 101 Amity-st., Anna, wife of Frederick E. Grote, aged 46 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Thursday, at 2½ P. M.

Hoyt.—On Sunday, Dec. 7, after a lingering illness, Catharine, wife of Joseph B. Hoyt, aged 63 years.

A short service will be held at No. 56 East 22d-st., on Wednesday, at 11¼ A. M., after which the remains will be taken to Stamford, Conn., by the 12¼ P. M. train, where subsequent funeral services will be held at the Baptist Church. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Howell.—On Tuesday morning, Dec. 9, Ellen M., wife of Charles J. Howell, aged 29 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, No. 131 East 20th-st., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Bellport, Long Island, for interment.

Isham.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 5, suddenly, after a short but severe illness, Henry M., only son of Alfred H. and Delia M. Isham, aged 24 years.

His remains were taken to Esperance, Schoharie County, N. Y., for interment.

Lambden.—At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, Hannah Eleanor, only daughter of George and Hettie Lambden.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Church, at 2 o'clock on Thursday.

Olmsted.—In Ridgefield, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 9, Seth Olmsted, father of Rev. M. N. Olmsted, of the N. Y. E. Conference, in the 80th year of his age.

His funeral will be attended from the M. E. Church, in Ridgefield, on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 11 A. M.

Osgood.—In Newbern, N. C., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, Samuel Osgood, of this City, aged 53 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Parks.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, Miss Sarah Parks, daughter of the late Peter Parks, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 3 Forsyth-st., without further notice.

Snowhill.—At Spotswood, N. J., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 9, Andrew Snowhill, aged 77 years.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Thursday morning, at 11 o'clock.

Van Wyck.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 8, Janet Van Wyck, widow of the late Nehemiah Denton.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Franklin-av., first house north of Gates-av., on Wednesday, the 10th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Wilkins.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 8, Johanna, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Wilkins, of Westchester, aged 58 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

Woodbridge.—In Spencertown, Columbia County, N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 7, Rev. Timothy Woodbridge, D. D.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 582—Dec. 9, 1862.
30, 27, 72, 8, 61, 10, 57, 36, 7, 46, 75, 59, 68.
Kentucky, Class 584—Dec. 9, 1862.
48, 21, 1, 53, 41, 66, 56, 71, 11, 29, 58, 3.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

PRESENTS
FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR.
STRUELENS & PALMERS,
At their establishment,
NOS. 60 AND 62 DUANE-ST.,
A few steps east of Broadway,
Offer at retail, for the Holidays,
A very large and beautiful variety of
FINEST FRENCH CONFECTIONERY,
CHOCOLATES, FRUITS, Crystallized and Glacés,
BONBONS,
CORNUCOPIAS,
FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.
Purchasers from town and country are respectfully solicited to inspect a stock which, for extensiveness of variety, and especially purity of material, is unequaled in New-York.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.
Expressly for family use. Twenty-two colors and shades—brilliant, fast colors. For twenty-five cents you can color as many goods as would cost five times that sum, in one hour to three hours' time. The process is simple. At every store are samples of each color on silk and wool. Put up in packages of 25 and 15 cents. Manufactured by HOWE & STEVENS, No. 260 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by Druggists and Dealers in every city and town.

BALMORAL SKIRTS
AT
GREAT BARGAINS—Just Received.
1,000
SCOTCH BALMORALS—4 yards wide—
At $2 25, $2 50, $3, $3 25 and $3 50.
Worth from $3 to $5 each.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 374 Bowery.

SLEEVE BUTTONS AND STUDS.
NEW STYLES, SOME AS LOW AS
ONE, TWO AND THREE DOLLARS A SET,
At G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

CARY'S ROTARY FORCE PUMP,
Adapted to all situations, and the most reliable FORCE-PUMP IN THE WORLD.
Manufactured and sold by CARY & BRAINARD, Brockport, N. Y.
J. C. CARY, General Agent, No. 2 Astor House, New-York City.

NEW CURRENCY MAGIC POCKET-BOOKS.
A large assortment at wholesale.
J. R. DILLON, Sole Manufacturer,
No. 17 Ann-st., up stairs, New-York.

$100,000 WORTH OF
SUPERIOR CABINET FURNITURE
AT
COST.
JOHN MEEKS & SON,
Nos. 333 and 335 4th-st.,
Northwest corner of Broadway,
Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.—A meeting will be held at the Academy of Music at 8 o'clock THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at which most important practical information will be given to those who wish to labor in the good work of relieving the sick and wounded of the army, with the assurance that their labor will not be thrown away. Tickets, free, admitting one person, can be obtained at the office of the Woman's Central Association, No. 11 Cooper Union, 3d-av., at the office of the Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway; from Howard Potter, Esq., Treasurer; at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st., and at the bookstores. G. F. ALLEN, Chairman of Committee.

TO CAPITALISTS AND PAPER-MAKERS.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed by and acting for THE ASSOCIATED PRESS in the City of New-York, will receive PROPOSALS for the supply of the whole or any part of 300,000 pounds of PAPER per week for five years from the 1st day of Janury next, (or as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be perfected.) M. S. BEACH,
Sun Office, corner Nassau and Fulton-sts.
SAMUEL SINCLAIR,
Tribune Office, corner Nassau and Spruce sts.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 2, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, of superior quality, from new and original designs, all of my own manufacture, which I will sell at very low prices for cash; at wholesale or retail. Parlor and bedroom suites in great variety. Manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st. F. KRUTINA.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SUFFERING OPERATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The blow struck at our national existence has fallen heavily upon the operatives of Europe, and it is announced to us that in England there is unusual suffering and a year of scarcity.

"The agony of Lancashire," says the London Times, "is every day becoming more acute, and before the Winter is ended the sufferings of the people will prove the greatest national trial that we have had since the Irish famine."

When the Irish famine prevailed in 1847 the American people, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, gladly gave of their abundance; our Government furnished transportation for the food; the British Government afforded facilities for its distribution; and the Queen, whose virtues fully illustrate her words, recognized the friendliness of the act.

Again we are called upon in the name of humanity to relieve men, women and children, who are compelled, without fault of their own, to face a more fearful enemy than war. The appeal comes to those to whom God in His Providence has been most bountiful. Amid all the trials, He has permitted us to meet in the defence of National unity and constitutional freedom, unsatisfied hunger has had no place; and despite the withdrawal of an army of citizens to protect the liberties of the Republic, the labors of those who remained have been so plentifully blessed, that America is able, from her surplus, to export largely to other countries.

Let us not be unmindful at this moment of the responsibilities imposed upon us by the munificence of the Ruler of nations, nor permit our sorrows and burdens to lead us to forget, or to undervalue, the peculiar duties that belong to our position. Our agricultural efforts extended over a wide and fertile territory, as yet thinly populated, have made our land one of the granaries, to which the nations of Europe that subsist chiefly by manufactures now look for food; and the operatives of Lancashire temporarily deprived of American cotton, have more than ever occasion for American corn.

Let that corn be forwarded with the generosity that becomes a people who have undergone the greatest trial that can befall a nation; and who know the value of sympathy promptly tendered in the moment of misfortune. Let us show our gratitude to Providence for all its mercies, by recognizing the claims of Christian brotherhood, and hasten to relieve the want whose sharp cry comes to us across the ocean.

The Homestead act of Congress, which gives to each settler in our Western Territories, without regard to his nationality, one hundred and sixty acres of the public land, offers to every foreigner a welcome and a home; but a threatening Winter of suffering demands instant relief, and reminds us of the ancient proverb—"He gives twice who gives quickly."

There is reason to believe, from significant indications, not alone in New-York, but throughout the country, that the people need no urging to activity in this cause, but rather wait with impatience the necessary organization for the convenient transmission of their gifts.

To this end the undersigned, who have been appointed by the citizens of New-York to act in concert with similar bodies, urgently recommend the citizens of every city, town and village throughout the Union to call public meetings, and appoint Committees to collect and remit moneys and food to Committees on the seaboard; and they respectfully ask the Clergy of all denominations at once to bring the subject before their congregations, and to take up collections, that all, according to their ability, may unite in this national and truly Christian work.

They confidently believe that the Railroad Companies and the owners of vessels on the lakes, whose prosperity of late has been largely augmented by the increase of our agricultural products, will cheerfully furnish gratuitous transportation for all donations of food, and that our enterprising shipowners will exhibit the like liberality in furnishing freight room to Europe. They anticipate ready assistance from the country at large, but rely especially upon our food-producing States for prompt and generous contributions from the grain accumulated on their hands.

The undersigned have already received, as will appear by the report of their Treasurer, large donations, which they hail as an earnest of those to come, and they repeat with pleasure the announcement that by the liberality of Messrs. N. L. & G. Griswold, a new ship of eighteen hundred tons burden has been placed at their disposal. They propose to transmit the provisions they shall receive, and those which they may purchase, as rapidly and economically as possible, commencing the work without delay, and making such arrangements with persons of probity in Great Britain as shall insure their immediate and judicious distribution.

JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, Secretary, No. 60 Wall-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.
Or to any member of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
WILLIAM E. DODGE, Chairman, No. 19 Cliff-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, No. 72 South-st.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, No. 38 Burling-slip.
S. B. CHITTENDEN, No. 300 Broadway.
THOMAS TILESTON, No. 45 Wall-st.
JOHN C. GREEN, No. 71 South-st.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, No. 60 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE
U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 30 CHAMBERS-ST.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY
By the U. S. MARSHAL, under the superintendence of the undersigned U. S. PRIZE COMMISSIONERS, on WEDNESDAY NEXT, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at WARD & COVE'S UNION WAREHOUSES, near Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn—SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer—
THE PRIZE STEAMER
TUBAL CAIN.
Gross tonnage, 386 tons; built at Paisley in 1859.
Also, 118 bags SALTPETRE,
a portion of the cargo of the above named vessel.
ALSO,
The Prize Steamer
ANN,
American Register, tonnage, 236 tons; built in Middlesbro' G. B., in 1857.
ALSO, THE CARGO OF THE
SCHOONER ACTOR,
Consisting of a Steam Saw-Mill.
The cargo of the
SCHOONER MARY STEWART,
Consisting of SALT, DRUGS, LETTER PAPER, &c.
ALSO,
THE SCHOONER BELLE,
46 tons burden, built at Charleston, S. C., in 1858.
For full particulars see catalogues, which can be procured at the office of S. DRAPER, No. 36 Pine-st., on Monday, 7th inst.
EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOTT,
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AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted by a widow woman as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; is fully competent to take charge of a baby from its birth. Call for two days at No. 318 8th-av., between 26th and 27th sts.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse, and is willing to assist in light chamberwork, or do plain sewing, and has no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at 330 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE married woman, as wet nurse—her baby two weeks old; a fresh breast of milk; is 22 years old; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 728 Washington-st., near Bank-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; City reference. Call at No. 318 7th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation in a private family to attend to grown children and to do plain sewing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 West 46th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated character and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible-house.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken. REV. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND THOROUGH WAITRESS.—Situation wanted, by a very highly recommended girl as thorough [illegible] servant, or will go as nurse and seamstress; has lived in distinguished families, to whom she refers, and will be found a neat, accomplished and obliging servant. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 18 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE girl wants a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 274 6th-av., corner of 22d-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do waiting; thoroughly understands her business; has two years' City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 154 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as first-class chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to assist in waiting, or nurse and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., near 21st-st., in the rear.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress; would make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 East 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would do general housework; City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and nurse and good plain sewer; good reference given; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 169 West 18th-st., in the basement.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT chambermaid, a situation in a private family; would do fine washing or assist in the care of children. Can be seen, for two days, from 11 to 2 o'clock, at her present employer's, No. 15 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; can do plain sewing; would assist in the washing and ironing. Good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 206 Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS and to assist in the washing and ironing, a situation wanted by a Scotch girl. Apply at No. 74 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or do plain sewing; best of City reference. Apply at No. 164 28th-st., near 7th-av.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, fully competent, a situation as lady's maid; no objection to chamberwork; best of references. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 364 West 16th-st.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as lady's maid; is a good hair-dresser and dressmaker; understands her business perfectly; has the best of reference. Call at No. 323 6th-av., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAID.—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL wishes a situation, a Methodist family preferred; she is useful at all kinds of housework; she is 22 years of age. Call or address at No. 121 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A MIDDLE-aged Protestant lady, a situation in a gentleman's family, institution or first-class boardin school; understands cooking and baking and baking, and not afraid to work; can do as well as direct; has lived ten yearr in one family; the best of City reference. Can be seen for this week, at No. 77 West 44th-st., a few doors from 6th-av. No objection to leave the City.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, a situation by a very respectable young woman to do general housework in a small family; is a first-rate laundress and a good plain cook, and has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 East 12th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A COMPETENT PERSON wishes a situation as seamstress. Can cut and fit children's clothes and ladies' plain dresses. Would take care of grown children. Wages not so much an object as a permanent situation. Best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 162 West 30th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as seamstress, by a respectable young woman; understands all kinds of family sewing, and cutting and fitting; no objections to take care of children; good City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 10 to 4 o'clock.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GOOD family seamstress, a situation in a private family; has no objection to assist in chamberwork, or make herself useful if required; can sew neatly, and has good City reference. Call or send to No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front house, in the basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; and to take care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at Morris' grocery-store, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a French dressmaker from Paris, to work by the day; can cut and fit in the most satisfactory manner; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 124 8th-st., Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman wants a situation in a first-class private family as waitress; understands her work thoroughly; can give unexceptionable City references for neatness and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place, second door from the corner of 11th-st.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A lady about to break up housekeeping is desirous of finding a situation for one of her girls, (who has lived with her for a long time,) either as waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen until the 11th, at No. 16 West 31st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as first-class waitress, or would do chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress; no objections to the country; can give City reference. Address No. 432 West 36th-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as waitress in a private family; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 105 West 26th-st., in the rear.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—By an American lady accustomed to the care of children, management of servants, and all housekeeping matters; not particular whether City or country. Address C. G. L., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A DRESSMAKER AND TAILORESS, sewing by the day or week; understands all kinds of family sewing; a permanent situation preferred. Call at, or address, No. 823 4th-av., near 40th-st., second cottage.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, work by the day or week; best of references given. Call at No. 180 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables and the management of fruit trees, and the care of horses; is willing to make himself useful; a good home more preferable than large wages; has the best of reference as to honesty, sobriety and industry. Address, or call on R. H., at Smith's seed-store, No. 65 Liberty-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant married man, without incumbrance; perfectly understands his business in everything connected with the situation; strictly temperate; would make himself useful and obliging. Best references. Can be seen at No. 196 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., or address J. W., as above, will meet with attention, for one week.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, who has long experience in this city, and lived in some of the first class families in this city. Can give the best of city references as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 305 4th-av., at Mr. Wright's saddlery warehouse, or a note addressed to COACHMAN, at the above number, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, of long experience in driving in the City some of the highest families; is a thorough groom and coachman, and can be recommended as such by several gentlemen at present in town. Address T. W., at private stable, No. 96 East 12th-st., for two days.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT man wants a situation as coachman, &c.; can make himself generally useful if required; country preferred; the best of reference as to character, &c., can be given. Call or address S. TYRRELL, No. 9 Chatham-st.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED A SITUATION BY a single man as coachman; understands the care of horses, carriages and harness, &c., and is a good driver; good City reference given. Addres B. H. W., box 206 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant Englishman; a single man; he has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Address W. B., Box 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant man as coachman in a private family; understands his business perfectly; good reference given. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 440 4th-av., corner 31st-st.

AS COACHMAN—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly well; is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference; can refer to his last employer. Call or address J. B., No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young single man (English;) thoroughly understands the management of road or carriage horses, and has good City references. Address B. B., Box 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference. Apply at BREWSTER'S Coach Factory, corner Mott and Broome sts.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young man, as groom or coachman, with a private family; no objection to City or country; is a totetal abstainer from all intoxicating drink. Can be seen, or heard from, for two days, by addressing W. W., No. 131 East 12th-st.

AS GROOM.—SITUATION WANTED, AS groom, by a young man, between 18 and 19 years of age, to take care of a pair of private or road horses. The best of City references. Apply at No. [illegible] Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WANTS A SITUATION; understands the use of carpenter's tools. Address C. J. J., Box No. 151 *Times* Office, for two days.

LAUNDRESSES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES a situation as laundress, or laundress and chambermaid; understands fluting in all its branches, and would have no objections to cooking, washing and ironing in a small family, and the best of City reference can be given from her last place, where she served for two years. Can be seen for two days at No. 46 Perry-st., near 4th-st.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT AND RESPECTABLE woman wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business well; can do French fluting, &c.; can be highly recommended by families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 20th-st., near 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; she must come well recommended. Apply, to-day, from 10 until 12 o'clock, at No. 23 Washington-square.

A COLORED COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-class colored cook, for a gentleman's family; must be a thorough cook; none others need apply. At BOOKHAM'S, No. 409 4th-av., near 28th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; must have the best of City references from her last place; wages $7. Apply at No. 173 7th-av.

CURRIERS WANTED.—ALSO A MAN FOR light mechanical work. FREDERICK STEVENS, No. 215 Bond-st.

A MILLINER WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—No. 171 West 23d-st., east of 7th-av.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, TWO FLUE boilers, stave cutters and jointers, two Evart's shingle machines, circular saws, belting, shafting, and various other kinds of tools and appurtenances connected with the stave making business. Also, 300 acres of timber land, and 200 cords of stave bolts, heading and cordwood, all situated near Lockport, New York. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to J. P. HAINES, Lockport, New York.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 237 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR INVESTMENT—A LARGE STORE AND dwelling, on 6th-av., near 30th-st., will be sold for $14,000 cash—$8,000 or $9,000 can remain on Mortgage. Rented for $1,400. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Broker, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY, BROWN-STONE house, No. 306 West 34th-st.; $10,000. Also, two lots on 10th-av., 20x100, near 34th-st., for sale low for cash. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 586 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A FINE THREE-STORY HOUSE, (high stoop,) No. 142 West 38th-st., in good order; will be sold for $8,000—$5,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, Real Estate Broker, No. 586 6th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1,000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 50 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 46 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND 2½ ACRES of land, finely located, within 100 yards of the Passaic River at North Belleville, N. J. Address PETER JURALEMON, Belleville, N. J.

FARMS.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 80 ACRES, close to Hoboken; beautifully wooded; half cultivated; half white oak timber. Apply to C. G. WHITEHEAD, No. 65 Wall-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times* Counting-room.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET.—At Paterson, New-Jersey, a new brick mill, 80x47 feet, two stories and attic, well lighted upon every side, within one block of railroad depot; furnished with ample steam power for any manufacturing purpose; will be let whole or divided to suit applicants. For particulars inquire of or address T. C. SIMONTON, No. 12 Dey-st., New-York City.

STEAM-POWER, WITH ROOMS TO SUIT, TO LET.—The first, second and third floors in the new buildings Nos. 446, 448 and 450 Water-st., between Market and Pike. Eight rooms, 40 by 24 feet, well lighted, hoist-wheels and steady power. Will be let separately or together. Apply on the premises, or to C. & R. POILLON, No. 224 South-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

HOUSE TO LET—PART OF A HOUSE TO let, No. 162 East 14th-st., four stories; lower part of No. 203, and upper part of No. 185 East 19th-st., with modern improvements. Apply to C. J. FOLSOM, No. 136 1st-av., corner 8th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 22D-ST., near 4th-av., to a private family only; three-story, high basement. Address Box No. 19, Post-office.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to purchase three or four small houses (lightly mortgaged) between 30th and 60th sts. and 4th and 9th avs. for which will be given eight first-class lots in Brooklyn, a first mortgage on improved Brooklyn property, and some cash. Address, giving all particulars, J., Box No. 3,667 Post-office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL, NEAT house, in a good neighborhood, between 4th and 7th avs., and not above 47th-st., or below 14th-st. Address, with terms, Box No. 4,940 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

ALL KINDS OF FURNITURE, LOOKING-GLASSES, mattresses, bedding, &c., cheaper than at any other store. Warranted and delivered free. Call at G. W. SNEDEN'S, 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. Note the number. You will save money.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

A MERCHANT, AT PRESENT OUT OF business, is open to propositions for his services, together with a good capital. Replies, to insure attention, must be under real name; and should the line of business not meet his views, will be returned, if so desired. Address, L. M. H., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

$3,000 TO $5,000 WANTED TO INCREASE the facilities of a first-class cash commission business, well established in Broadway. City reference of the highest respectability given. Address G. M., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—ENGLISH SHADES, WITH A large size billiard room and oyster saloon attached; doing a good business; the proprietor is obliged to give up business on account of ill health. For particulars apply to A. C. STANTON, No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

THE ADVERTISER WISHES TO MEET with a respectable man, of moderate means, to assist him in pushing a profitable business, well established with first-class houses. Address HARRISON, No. 228 West 54th-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, A small factory, manufacturing an article selling for cash, for $600, half cost of the worth of the looms. Apply at No. 6 South 3d-st., Williamsburgh, Long Island.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN McINTOSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the store of J. Healey, No. 132 West Sixteenth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fourth day of March next.—Dated, New-York, Aug. 26, 1862.

JAMES BLAKE, JAMES HEALEY, } Executors.

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A WIDOW LADY, 27 YEARS OF AGE, would be pleased to correspond with a gentleman of honor and position, with a view to matrimony. Address Mrs. ANNA LEE, Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, JR., Auctioneer.

BY HENRY WOOD & CO.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF AN ENTIRE STOCK OF

FINE DIAMOND JEWELRY,

GOLD, SILVER and DIAMOND JEWELRY, Rich [illegible] Imported JEWELRY, Sterling SILVER WARE, &c., &c.

Being the entire balance of stock of [illegible], Esq., of New-Orleans,

VALUED AT OVER [illegible],

To be sold at public auction, positively without any reserve,

On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock,

By HENRY WOOD & CO., Auctioneers,

At their Salesrooms,

NO. 450 BROADWAY.

The stock comprises in part fine English and Swiss Watches in gold and silver cases, both new and second hand; also a large stock of superior solid Silver Ware, fine English Guns, Pistols, Fancy Goods, rich Gold and Diamond Jewelry, &c., &c., and will be arranged in lots to suit the trade.

Descriptive Catalogues will be ready and the goods on view on Tuesday, Dec. 9.

DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, Auctioneer, No. 66 Nassau-st.

MAGNIFICENT PARIS FANCY GOODS,

To be peremptorily sold for Importers' account.

REAL ARTISTIC BRONZES, new designs.

SUPERB GILT BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS.

ELEGANT VASES AND TOILET SETS, BISQUE STATUETTES.

RICH GILT AND ORMOLU WORK-BOXES, AND JEWEL CASKETS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c.

And other beautiful articles, all of recent importation, to be sold at auction by DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, at his salesroom, No. 66 NASSAU-ST., near Maiden-lane, On WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 10th, 11th and 12th inst., at 11 o'clock each day.

They are now on exhibition. THE LADIES are particularly invited to examine them. Catalogues are now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

SUPERB GILT AND ORMOLU GOODS, WORK-BOXES, JEWEL CASKETS, GLOVE-BOXES, REAL SEVRES CARD-RECEIVERS, MENE AND MOIGNIEZ BRONZES, REAL BRONZE CLOCKS, FRENCH VASES, DINNER SETS, TOILET SETS, BISQUE STATUETTES,

And many other superb French goods just arrived, to be peremptorily sold at auction by EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY,) 10th inst., at 11 o'clock, AT NO. 160 BROADWAY.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MACHINERY

FOR SALE BY

EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER,

Consisting of one 30-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's planing machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery—will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of

T. W. B. SCHENCK, CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FRENCH FANCY GOODS.

To-morrow, THURSDAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a superb stock of late importations, to be sold for account of whom it may concern, viz.:

Marble and bronze clocks;
China and Parian vases;
Bronze groups and figures;
Bohemian glass-ware;
Decorated China Dinner-sets;
Decorated China tea-sets;

And a general variety of choice goods. For particulars, see catalogue, at sale.

N. B. An invoice of accordeons and musical-boxes will be sold at commencement of sale.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE.—DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY—Gold and silver watches, jeweled and double-time English and Swiss movements—By A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 29 Bowery, on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, 1862, at 10½ o'clock. WATCHES—Consisting of fine gold and 18-carat hunting and open-face patent and full-jeweled levers; fine gold and 18-carat hunting and open-face cylinders and detached levers; gold and 18-carat hunting chronometers, double-time nickle levers; fine gold and 18-carat hunting and open-face duplex and chronometers, and ladies' gold hunting diamond and enameled watches; about 15 dozen silver [illegible] English patent levers; silver hunting nickle-movement cylinders and anchors; silver, gilt and plated hunting and detached levers and cylinders, imitation magics; together with a large assortment of other watches too numerous to mention. MOVEMENTS—Full ruby jeweled double-time independent second, straight-line and nickle movements, and English and full-jeweled patent levers by celebrated makers. DIAMONDS—Single stone and cluster diamond rings, broaches and ear-rings; single stone and cluster sets chatelaine and studs; one splendid cluster diamond ornament, containing over 150 stones; about 60-carat loose brilliants, in 10-carat lots, and a variety of other diamond articles. CHAINS—Gold guard, fob, vest and chatelaine chains in great variety. JEWELRY—Gold, cameo, lava, coral and pearl sets, brooches, ear-rings, studs, sleeve-buttons, charms, armlets, bracelets, chatelaine, plain stone and seal rings, watch keys, pencil-cases, spectacles, etc., and a large assortment of other articles too numerous to mention. The trade are respectfully invited to the above sale, in which will be found a large line of desirable goods. Catalogues on morning of sale. Also, at private sale, a large size Herring fire and burglar proof iron safe.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF JEWELRY.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, December 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st.; Assignee's sale of a large and valuable stock of fine Jewelry, Watches, Chains, &c., by order of W. PEET, Esq., Assignee, being the entire balance of the stock, a portion of which was sold by us November 5, comprising the stock of a large wholesale importer and dealer, to be sold without reserve, to close the concern, consisting of fine gold and silver lever and lepine watches, chains, coral, mosaic, Florentine, lava, garnet, turquoise, enameled and other sets, book and box lockets, sleeve-buttons and studs of every description, chains, ear-rings, set and unset, snaps, &c., &c. The trade and others are particularly invited to examine this valuable stock on the morning of sale, as every article will be positively sold without reserve.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

1,000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, gaiters, and rubbers, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, December 10th, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 44 Cortlandt-st. Comprising in part of men's grain, calf and kip boots; also, boys' and youth's thick and kip boots, of various qualities, and ladies' wear of all kinds. Catalogues on morning of sale.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1862.

THE MEMBERS OF METROPOLITAN [illegible] No. 273, F. and A. M. are requested to attend the next regular Communication to be held THURSDAY EVENING 11th inst., at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms, No. 817 and 819 Broadway, for the election of officers for the ensuing year, and other important business. By order. JOHN SHEVILLE, M.

CHESTER H. DAVIS, Secretary.

CHARTER OAK LODGE, NO. 249, F. AND A. M.—The members of this Lodge are earnestly requested to be punctual in their attendance at the next regular communication in Gothic Room, O. F. Hall, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1862. A full attendance is desired, in order to consider an amendment to the By-laws, and transact other important business.

By order, WM. C. PECKHAM, W. M.

WM. B. SMEETON, Secretary.

SEWING MACHINES.

NO. 486 BROADWAY, COR. BROOME-ST., UP STAIRS. OPPOSITE E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S.

THE NEW-YORK SEWING-MACHINE EMPORIUM is well stocked with the best Sewing-Machines in the market, such as the Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, Singer's, &c., &c., and offers superior inducements to those who intend purchasing. Such persons are invited to call at

No. 486 BROADWAY, Corner of Broome-st.,

where they can compare the various first-class machines. Parties purchasing and in doubt which to select, can have the PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING WITHIN THIRTY DAYS for one of another make, thereby securing a machine to their entire satisfaction. Machines sold at regular manufacturers' prices, as per the recently REDUCED RATES.

The various Machines will be RENTED, with privilege of purchasing. Machines warranted for one year.

V. W. WICKES, Jr., No. 486 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Mme. DEMOREST'S efficient $5 running-stitch Sewing Machine. Its marvelous simplicity and utility confirmed by the first premium at New-York State Fair. Sent free of express charges when the $5 is sent with the order.

MME. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashions, No. 473 Broadway.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE C. KEYS.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works Paterson, N. J.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depôts, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.

Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.

STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, }
OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 17, 1862. }

Sealed Proposals indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," (Class 1, 2, 3, or 4, as the case may be,) to be delivered in the City of New-York, will be received at the Office of Indian Affairs until 12 o'clock, M., on Wednesday, the 10th day of December next, for furnishing the following-named articles:

CLASS NO. 1.

Mackinac Blankets, Cloths, and Dry Goods.

3,000 pairs 3 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
3,000 pairs 2½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
200 pairs 2 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
600 pairs 1½ point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point white Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
1,200 pairs 3 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 2 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 42 by 56 inches, and weigh 5¼ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point scarlet Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
300 pairs 3 point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
200 pairs 2½ point green Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
1,000 pairs 3 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
800 pairs 2½ point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
300 pairs 1 point indigo blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
800 pairs 3 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 60 by 72 inches, and weigh 8 pounds.
700 pairs 2½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 54 by 66 inches, and weigh 6 pounds.
100 pairs 1½ point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 36 by 50 inches, and weigh 4½ pounds.
100 pairs 1 point gentinella blue Mackinac blankets, to measure 32 by 46 inches, and weigh 3¼ pounds.
3,000 yards fancy list blue cloth.
4,000 yards gray list blue cloth.
200 yards gray list black cloth.
1,000 yards saved list blue cloth.
4,000 yards saved list blue cloth.
5,000 yards saved list scarlet cloth.
300 dozen 6-4 woolen shawls.
200 pounds linen thread, No. 35.
1,200 pounds cotton thread.
50 gross worsted gartering.
75,000 yards calico.
5,000 yards Merrimac calico.
5,000 yards Turkey red calico.
25,000 yards blue drilling.
20,000 yards brown drilling.
20,000 yards bedticking.
5,000 yards satinetts.
5,000 yards plaid linseys.
20,000 yards unbleached domestic sheeting.
2,500 yards bleached sheeting.
10,000 yards checks, stripes and plaids.
10,000 yards flannels, assorted.
3,500 pounds brown gilling twine, No. 35.
600 pounds cotton maitre.
2,000 twilled flannel shirts.
500 dozen hickory shirts.
2,000 calico shirts.
300 dozen Canadian belts.

CLASS NO. 2.

Ready-made Clothing.

200 blue satinett pantaloons.
200 blue satinett coats.
50 cadet mixed satinett coats.
250 cadet mixed satinett pantaloons.
175 frock coats, indigo blue, broadcloth.
100 pantaloons, indigo blue, broadcloth.
300 cassinett coats, trimmed with red.

CLASS NO. 3.

Hardware, Agricultural Implements, &c.

7,700 pounds brass kettles.
40 nests japanned kettles, (8 in a nest.)
200 camp kettles 3 sizes.
200 dozen two-quart tin pans.
200 dozen 4-quart tin pans.
60 dozen 6-quart tin pans.
700 dozen tin cups.
1,200 dozen squaw-awl.
1,500 dozen fish-hook.
750 dozen fish-lines.
250 dozen coarse-tooth combs.
117 dozen fine-tooth combs.
600 dozen scissors.
600 dozen shears.
150 dozen weeding hoes.
250 dozen hand saw files, 4½ inches.
50 dozen spades.
2,500 short handle fry pans.
75 dozen basting spoons.
1,050 dozen table spoons (iron.)
65 dozen axes, to weigh 4½ to 5½ pounds.
250 dozen half axes, to weigh 3 pounds, (with handles.)
500 dozen zinc mirrors.
300 dozen fire steels.
300 pounds brass wire.
150 pounds best Chinese vermillion.
600 pounds seed beads.
100 dozen butcher-knives.
100 dozen scalping-knives.
230 dozen squaw hatchets.
17 dozen 4½-inch flat files.
20,000 pounds tobacco.

CLASS NO. 4.

Guns, Ammunition, &c.

600 rifles, cap-lock, (half ounce ball.)
200 shot-guns, (double barrel.)
150 kegs powder.
1,000,000 water-proof caps.
300 bags Traid balls.
200 flasks.
200 belts.
500 powder-horns.
3,000 flints.
2,000 dozen gun nipples.
380 wrenches.

Goods of American manufacture, of the required styles and quality, will be preferred; but, as the samples of blankets and cloths are foreign fabrics, it will be necessary, in proposing a domestic article of either of those kinds, that a sample thereof shall accompany the bid. The articles to be furnished must in all respects conform to and be equal with the Government samples, which may be seen at this office on and after the 24th instant. The articles will be rigidly inspected, and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such as may be unequal thereto, in any particular, will be rejected; in which case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within three days, or, if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense. Payment will be made for the goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them. It is to be understood that the right will be reserved to require a greater or less quantity of any of the articles named than that specified in the above schedule; and all bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Department; and that none from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a previous contract with the United States, or who are not manufacturers or wholesale dealers in the required articles will be considered; and the fact that bidders are such manufacturers or dealers must be evidenced by the certificate of the Collector of the port where they reside, or where it is proposed to deliver the articles. The proposals must embrace the articles, with the quantities thereof as they are arranged in the schedule, with the prices annexed to each, in dollars and cents, at which they are to be furnished; and the amounts must be carried out and footed up for each class. Said prices and amounts must be so given, without any modification, or proposed modification, or variation whatever. They should be submitted with the following heading: "I (or we) hereby propose to furnish for the service of the Indian Department, and according to the terms of its advertisement thereof, dated Nov. 17, 1862, the following articles at the price thereto affixed, (here insert the list according to the class or classes proposed for,) deliverable in the City of New-York by the 1st day of April next, or at such time or times during the year 1863 as may be ordered by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and if the proposal be accepted (here insert the words "in whole or in part, (if more than one class be proposed for,) I (or we) will, within twenty days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security, satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, for the faithful performance o the same. Each proposal must be accompanied with a guaranty in the following form, to be signed by two or more responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney: "We hereby jointly and severally guaranty that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him, (or them,) according to his or their bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the performance thereof, as prescribed in the advertisement for proposals for Indian goods, dated 17th of November, 1862; and, in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree to bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and assigns, to forfeit and pay the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal." Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney. No proposal will be considered that does not strictly conform in all particulars to the terms and directions of this advertisement. WM. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, Nov. 25, 1862.

Since the above advertisement, dated the 17th inst., for "Proposals for Indian Goods," was published, it has been decided to take from Class No. 3 the 20,000 pounds of tobacco called for, and let it form Class No. 5. Although there is a sample of the tobacco in this office, bidders are requested to forward samples with their bids for consideration. W. P. DOLE, Commissioner.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the seventeenth day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including steam heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 8, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" "Proposals for Painting;" "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

WILLIAM WESTERFIELD, Chairman Bord of School Officers Eighth Ward.

WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.

CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School officers of the Seventeenth Ward at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., for the [illegible] necessary for furnishing Primary School house No. 25, now in course of erection in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

JAMES E. MILLER, THOMAS KENNEDY, NICHOLAS SEGEN, JOHN MEEHAN, H. HERBERT WILLIAMS, JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN, } Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1862.

MEDICAL.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide, (40th edition, 400 pages, nearly 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quoting their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c. Mailed free for 25c., closely sealed.

All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copaiba, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; S. TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or consult the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., and Thursday evenings.

"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courrier des Etats Unis, German die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, Allen Medical Review, &c.*

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.

Published for the benefit, and as a warning and A CAUTION TO YOUNG MEN who suffer from Spermatorrhea, Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, etc., supplying, at the same time, THE MEANS OF SELF CURE, by one who has cured himself after being put to great expense and injury through medical humbug and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings Co., N. Y.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, (without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, disease of the kidneys, &c. &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints, enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1846. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should send their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 15 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 79 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he may be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidentially consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 25 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M., to 9 P. M.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. POWERS' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canadas, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., [illegible].

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden Regulating Pills, Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and Removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, designed for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the menstrual fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious patient. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 1 and from 6 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. Youth who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, secret habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 10 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACULOUS healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE, For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind. SOLD AT NO. 398 BROADWAY.

FINANCIAL.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000, CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR. INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY now in the MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the most KNOWN, most POPULAR and most AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH, BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities, No. 38 WALL-ST. Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated. Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST., Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress approved Feb. 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.

The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of $50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

Being the government Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a DESIRABLE means of investment for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

ALSO, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given, that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1862. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid. J. H. McCAMPBELL, Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 29, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:

Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1865.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid on presentation at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax. JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY LOAN. FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000, (Coupon or registered) at par, for current funds. Purchasers of these loans made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government. Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York. Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE, On good improved City property, at lowest rate of interest. ALSO, STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD on Commission in this City, Boston and Philadelphia. Good business paper bought. STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK, No. 11 PINE-STREET.

J. B. GREENMAN, (Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 68 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates. REFERENCES: Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co., Thomas H. Faile, John P. Marsh.

EDWARD KING, (Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,) Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. No. 52 Wall-st.

STOCKS AT PRIVATE SALE. $10,000 Brooklyn City 7 ¥ cent. Improvement Bonds. 250 shs. Brooklyn Gas Company Scrip. 40 shs. Long Island Bank. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, F. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO., JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of arrangement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1862, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., [illegible] being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement. J. H. McCAMPBELL, Secretary. New-York, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois. The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois. WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds. WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the order of this Court, all and singular the assets of said Bank will be sold under the direction of the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver thereof, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of December instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, by P. R. Wilkins, Auctioneer. Printed lists of said assets can be seen at Receiver's office, No. 46 Wall-street; at office of D. E. Wheeler, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, and also at the Auctioneer's office, No. 5½ Pine-street.

$20 REWARD—CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a Draft drawn by the MERCHANTS' BANK, Baltimore, dated Oct. 21, 1862, No. 1,373, for $631 55-100, on the MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, and certified by the teller thereof. Said Draft is drawn to the order of *John [illegible] & Co., and by them indorsed to the order* of Edward S. Sherman. The payment of said Draft has been stopped at the Bank, the indorsement of Edward S. Sherman, if thereon, being a forgery. Twenty dollars reward will be paid upon the return of the draft to me. E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY, Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 26, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company. WM. JACKSON, Sec.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, Bought and sold at Board of Brokers, By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO. No. 53 Exchange-place.

MILWAUKEE CITY READJUSTMENT BONDS.—Coupons due Dec. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of W. SCHALL & CO., Nos. 58 and 60 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—SACRAMENTO CITY AND COUNTY and San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds; also Chemung Railroad Company's stock, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William-st.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. of the coupons due April 1, 1857, being the balance due on said coupons, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellow's Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the dividend will be paid for thirty days from and after the 15th December, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. Dated, Dec. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant. The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst. By order of the Board, ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

SEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1862.

FIFTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors have declared a Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free from tax, payable on demand, being in anticipation of the usual January dividend. By order of the Board. N. S. FRASER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY, No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive. THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 28, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on Monday, Dec. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1. J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax. R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK. Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st. Chartered 1854. Six per cent. interest allowed. DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE. Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK. Open Daily from 10 to 2 and from 5 to 7 P. M. Deposits from 25 cents to $5,000 received. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID on sums of $500 and under—5 per cent. on larger deposits. M. D. VAN PELT, Pres't. JOS. P. COOPER, Sec'y. CHAS. D. BAILEY, Treas.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st. Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN WILL hold a special meeting in their Chamber on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, at 4 o'clock P. M. The members are requested to attend. JAMES M. SWEENY, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter in Chambers and James-slip, between Chatham-street and the East River, with the cross or intersecting streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street between Chatham-street and James-slip, on the east side of Chatham-street, between Pearl and North William-streets, on both sides of William-street between Pearl and North William-streets, on both sides of Rose-st. between Pearl and Frankfort-street, on both sides of Duane-street between Rose and William streets, on both sides of Madison-street between Pearl-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Pearl-street between William-street and New Bowery, on both sides of Chestnut-street, between Madison and Oak-street, on both sides of Oak-street between Chestnut-street and James-street, on both sides of Roosevelt-street between Batavia-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Batavia-street between Roosevelt and James streets, on both sides of James-street and James-slip between Batavia and South streets, on both sides of Cherry and Water streets between Oliver and Roosevelt streets, on west side of South-street between Roosevelt and Oliver streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue; on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street. All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or *either of them, are requested to present their objections* in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank to Bethune-street; and for sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to one hundred feet west of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Washington-street, between Bank and Bethune streets, and on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL, JACOB F. OAKLEY, WM. A. DOOLEY, Board of Assessors.
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY *at 2 o'clock P. M. in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties in*terested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard. [illegible] FARLEY, IRA A. ALLEN, C. A. JEREMIAH, Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall. ALEX. FREAR, IRA A. ALLEN, WILLIAM WALSH, Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862. JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 207 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or plating, $25; silver or rubber, $20; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—BALLO IN MASCHERA.

Director......J. GRAU.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON. LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE OPERA. THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Dec. 10, For the first and only time on the same evening, THE THREE PRIME DONNE, GUERRABELLA, CORDIER, MORENSI.

NOTICE.—The public are respectfully informed that notwithstanding the very great success of the season, it is utterly impossible to extend it beyond the present week, as the company will have to leave for Philadelphia to open the Academy there next week—the only one which can be placed at the disposal of the Manager.

Mr. GRAU will endeavor to make arrangements for a second season to commence in January.

Seats can now be secured for to-night's IL BALLO IN MASCHERA, and Friday's LAST OPERA NIGHT, at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Dec. 10, at 8, Will be produced Verdi's celebrated and latest work, IL BALLO IN MASCHERA, (The Masquerade Ball,) with the following immense cast:

GUERRABELLA....Amelia | CORDIER........Oscar
MORENSI........Ulrica | BRIGNOLI.......Richard
AMODIO..Reinhart | BARILI Tom | DUBREUL...Samuel

MME. MARZETTI AND MONS. TOPHOFF are engaged for the ballet, consisting of
1. Mazurka by Mme. Marzetti and Mons. Tophoff.
2. Signor Muzio's grand Ballo Maschera Gallop, by Mme. Marzetti, Mons. Tophoff and the Corps de Ballet.

Conductor and Musical Director......Signor MUZIO.

ON FRIDAY, Dec. 12, LAST OPERA NIGHT. ON SATURDAY NEXT, LAST GRAND MATINEE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST MATINEE. SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT ONE O'CLOCK, LAST GRAND MATINEE. Full particulars in to-morrow's paper. Tickets for the Matinée can be obtained at the usual ticket offices to-morrow. The company leaves next week for Philadelphia.

GERMAN OPERA. No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.

DIRECTOR......CARL ANSCHUTZ.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1862, FORTY-EIGHTH OPERA NIGHT. By special and unanimous desire, Lortzing's new and eminently successful opera of THE POACHER, (DER WILDSCHUTZ,) Will be repeated for the fifth time. The style in which this opera has been produced, and its novel and amusing characteristics have nightly elicited THE OVERWHELMING APPLAUSE, AND UPROARIOUS MERRIMENT, Of crowded audiences. The matchless Orchestra and Chorus, and THE JUVENILE CHORUS OF FIFTY, Combined with all the leading Artists of the establishment, rendering the Musical ensemble PERFECT AND COMPLETE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, GRAND TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO CARL ANSCHUTZ, When Beethoven's master work, "Fidelio," will be presented. Box Book now open.

MISS TERESA CARRENO, THE CHILD PIANIST. In consequence of the overcrowded house on Tuesday evening, and in view of the fact that the sale of tickets was necessarily stopped, Miss Carreño will give ONE MORE GRAND CONCERT, On THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11, AT IRVING HALL, Assisted by the following Artists, Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON, Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE, Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Signor ABELLA, and others. Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. On SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock, (And positively her last appearance,) Miss CARRENO'S ONLY MORNING CONCERT. For the accommodation of families, schools and children.

HOPE CHAPEL.—TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA will remain but a short time longer. The Deaf-Mutes will attend the exhibition THIS EVENING.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$160
Second Cabin Passage......100

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$140
Second Cabin Passage......80

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL. The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer HIBERNIAN, Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next SATURDAY, Dec. 13. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $40. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York. SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama. For passage, apply at the office of M. O. ROBERTS, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (Cork Harbor.) [illegible] dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows: CITY OF MANCHESTER....Saturday....Dec. 13; KANGAROO....Saturday....Dec. 20; EDINBURGH....Saturday....Dec. 27; and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin to London....105	Steerage to London....[illegible]
First cabin to Paris....115	Steerage to Paris....[illegible]
First cabin to Hamburg....110	Steerage to Hamburg....[illegible]

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates. These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer. For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M., FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers to LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, at the following rates: For the first cabin, $125; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45. For freight or passage, apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE NEW AND splendid United States Mail side-wheel steamship EAGLE, R. ADAMS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct. All letters must pass through the Post-office. No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

AUSTRALIA—KANGAROO LINE.—FOR MELBOURNE.—The splendid first-class three-deck ship CAROLUS MAGNUS, 3,000 tons burden, will have the usual prompt dispatch of this popular line for Melbourne direct. This magnificent ship is the largest and finest vessel ever sent to Australia. Early application *must be made to secure freight or passage. Apply to or* address MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, No. 108 Wall-st. LORD & CO., consignees at Melbourne.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LA MESSURIER, will sail for the *above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City,* on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863. Passage money to Nassau....$50 00. Passage money to Havana....70 00. For Freight or Passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR NICARAGUA, C. A.—THE CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY will dispatch a regular monthly line of freight vessels for San Juan del Norte (Greytown.) The schooner GEORGE S. ADAMS, Capt. U. B. Fisk, will leave on or about the 10th of December next. For freight, apply to JOHN E. BODY, No. 53 Exchange-place.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL NIGHT LINE. The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsburgh, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers. Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamer ELM CITY leaves Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Train leaves New-Haven, going north, at 11 o'clock P. M. NIGHT LINE.—The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven (Sundays excepted) at 11 o'clock P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S. Doors open at 7½; begin at 8; over before 11.

TO-NIGHT, (WEDNESDAY,) The standard Comedy by Colman, the elder, with a novel and highly successful distribution, THE JEALOUS WIFE.

Mr. Oakly......Mr. Charles Fisher
Major Oakly......Mr. John Gilbert
Charles Oakly......Mr. Reynolds
Russet......Mr. Mark Smith
Lord Trinket......Mr. Floyd
Sir Harry Beagle......Mr. Young
Capt. O'Cutter......Mr. Norton
William......Mr. Parsloe
David......Mr. Turner
Mrs. Oakly......Mrs. Hoey
Lady Freelove......Miss Fanny Morant
Harriet......Miss Madeline Henriques
Toilet......Mrs. Reeves
Chambermaid......Miss Carman

THURSDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH. FRIDAY—Mr. Lester Wallack's very attractive comic drama, CENTRAL PARK. *SATURDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.* MONDAY—(By especial desire and request,) WILD OATS. TUESDAY—Congreve's LOVE FOR LOVE, As revised, altered and arranged by MR. WALLACK. In preparation—"The Way to Get Married," "Pauline and Henriette," "Bosom Friends," "Money," "The Clandestine Marriage," and "Love and Money" will be repeated.

WINTER GARDEN. The management respectfully announces that, in consequence of the crowded state of the houses to witness the artistic performances of MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS, No applications for the gift of seats or private boxes can be attended to. On this evening, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS Will appear in FIFTEEN DIFFERENT CHARACTERS. The performance will open with the popular drama of BORN TO GOOD LUCK. Paddy O'Rafferty, with songs......Mr. Barney Williams. After which the celebrated protean drama of AN HOUR IN SEVILLE. Received the last two evenings with unbounded expressions of delight. MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN SEVEN DIFFERENT CHARACTERS, As performed by her upwards of fifty nights in London. Larry Tops......Mr. Barney Williams. A character in which he has created intense merriment. To conclude with PRECIOUS BETSY.

FRENCH THEATRE. NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON. SAMEDI LE 13 DECEMBER, 1862, UN GENTILHOMME PAUVRE. Comédie en un acte, par tirée du roman de Henry Conscience adaptée à la Scène par M. Dumanoir, représentée au Theatre du Gymnase, le 1er Mars, 1862. LE PIANO DE BERTHE. Comédie en un acte par MM. Theodore Barriere and Jules Lorin représentée a Paris au le théatre du Gymnase. Bureau pour les souscription et la location H. Dardonville, No. 623 Broadway.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM. Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 28 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES. Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY—Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J. Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.—AN ENGLISH and French School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., begins a new term on THURSDAY, Nov. 27. Pupils received at any period, and charged from date of entry. For full information, see circular or call on the Principal, at No. 5. D. C. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

PARKER AND BEETHET'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 22 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., Washington-square, (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils (day and boarding), of all ages, for business or college. For terms, address G. W. CLARKE, No. 218 4th-st.

A GOOD HOME CAN BE HAD FOR THREE or four persons (adults and children) in the family of a clergyman, having a school for his own children, residing in the upper part of the City. Address "HOME," care of Joy, Coe & Co., *Tribune* Buildings.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 672 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

"AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," IS AN OLD AND RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL EXCHANGE. For all who require Teachers—information of candidates, for any department of instruction, given without charge; For Parents who desire information of good schools; For representing teachers who wish engagements; For selling and renting school properties. Teachers, and others interested, are invited to call, or send for our circular. References: Ivison, Phinney & Co., Publishers, N. Y.; John Willard, Esq., Troy, N. Y.; Rev. C. V. Spear, Pittsfield, Mass.; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College. G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents, Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway, N. Y.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, WITH highest testimonials, wants pupils at his or their residence; will exchange tuition for board; will attend individuals, families or schools, to instruct in ancient and modern languages, mathematics, book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, business and letter writing, grammar, &c., &c. Terms moderate. Address EDUCATION, Station D, New-York City.

AS VISITING GOVERNESS.—AN EXPERIENCED teacher (lady) of the common and higher English branches and penmanship, desires to make another engagement as visiting governess, for two or three hours daily. References first class. Terms moderate. Address N. F. F., Box No. 108 *Times* Office.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. FALL ARRANGEMENT. On and after 16th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6. Leave *Flushing* at 7, 8, 10, 1, 3:45, 5, 6. Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt. Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock. J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862. For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. For all local trains, see time-table. JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R. WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 31, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton. At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset. At 5 P. M., for Hempstead. At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip. On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M. On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and *Monday* mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in *New-York* at 9:30 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

FOR SALE.—ONE COACH, NEW; COST $800, will sell for $600. Also, rockaway carriage, cheap. Also, no-top wagon, an iron safe, a lot of Cocoa matting, cheap. E. AYRES, No. 105 Nassau-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Lessee and Manager......Wm. Wheatley.

THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE. EDWIN FORREST will, for the LAST TIME THIS SEASON, Appear in the Romantic Indian Tragedy of METAMORA. WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1862, METAMORA. THE LAST OF THE WAMPANOAGS. EDWIN FORREST AS METAMORA.

Lord Fitzarnold......Mr. J. McCullough
Errington......Mr. J. G. Burnett
Walter......Mr. L. R. Shewell
Nahmeokee......Mme. Ponisi
Oceana......Mrs. J. H. Allen

Musical Director......Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.

THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1862, EDWIN FORREST. His last appearance as SPARTACUS, In Dr. Bird's great classical Tragedy of the GLADIATOR. *FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,* THE BROKER OF BOGOTA will be revived for THE FIRST TIME IN EIGHT YEARS. EDWIN FORREST......as......FEBRO. SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, EDITH; OR THE EARL'S DAUGHTER, for the second time. MATILDA HERON......as......EDITH. The performance will commence at 7½ o'clock. The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE. Open at 7. Begin 7½. Over at 10 o'clock. TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, AND NEXT SATURDAY AFTERNOON, BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the great Fairy Spectacle, BLONDETTE. BLONDETTE. BLONDETTE. SPLENDID SCENERY, DRESSES AND MUSIC. The whole produced under the direction of MISS LAURA KEENE, at a cost of over TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS. Pronounced by press and public to be the most magnificent scenic play ever witnessed. Attention is called to THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS. THE GROTTO OF LOVE. THE PALACE GARDEN. THE PALACE OF LACE. THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS. THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY. THE TRAVELING FOREST. THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM OF THE MAGIC WATCH. NOTICE: EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY, NOW OPEN, THE THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON MONDAY, Nov. 17, AT THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE, No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts. Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND. Season Tickets for sale at the FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL, METROPOLITAN, ST. NICHOLAS, ASTOR HOUSE, and at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 434 BROADWAY.

NEW PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS for Ladies and Gentlemen, in concert with music and new apparatus, under the direction of a Professor, for the past year instructor at Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute, of Boston, will commence at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1862. Misses and Boys in afternoon. The regular classes in Gymnastics will continue as heretofore. ABNER S. BRADY.

ABOUT 300 CHILDREN FROM THE Five Points House of Industry will give a very interesting concert in the Washington Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Dr. HUTTON'S,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, at 7½ o'clock. All the proceeds will be given to the House of Industry. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the American Sunday School Union, No. 599 Broadway, and at the door of the church.

LECTURES.

MR. MASON JONES' ORATIONS. Mr. MASON JONES has the honor to announce that THIS EVENING, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 10, he will deliver an Oration in Lee-av. Church, Brooklyn, and at the BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, On THURSDAY, Dec. 11. SUBJECT: CURRAN AND THE WITS AND ORATORS OF THE IRISH BAR. FRIDAY, Dec. 12—Newark. TUESDAY, Dec. 16—Academy of Music, New-York. AN ENTIRELY NEW ORATION. SUBJECT: THE EUROPEAN ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17—Clifton, Staten Island. *Subject*—DEAN SWIFT. Communications for Mr. MASON JONES to be addressed to him at the Fifth-av. Hotel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. TUESDAY, Dec. 16, ENTIRELY NEW ORATION BY MR. MASON JONES. SUBJECT: THE EUROPEAN ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the crowded condition of the Academy at Mr. MASON JONES' last oration, no more tickets will be issued for the one now announced than the Academy will conveniently hold. *None will be sold on the night of the oration*, but the Box Office of the Academy will be open on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, specially for the sale of reserved seats and admission tickets for the oration on Tuesday.

ADMISSION, 25 cents. Seats in Parquet, 50 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 443 Broadway; Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; at Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway; Horace Waters' music-store, and at all the principal hotels. Doors open at 7¼, commence at 8 o'clock.

LEE-AVENUE CHURCH, BROOKLYN. MR. MASON JONES Will deliver his celebrated Oration on CURRAN AND THE WITS AND ORATORS OF THE IRISH BAR, For the Benefit of the Lee-av. Sunday Schools, On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10.

NIBLO'S SALOON. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES. The third and last Lecture of the Course, "OLD AND NEW NEW-YORK," THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11. Doors open at 7; entertainment at 8.

FREE LECTURE AT BRYANT, STRATTON & PENN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, COOPER INSTITUTE.—ELIHU BURRITT will repeat his lecture on the *Higher Law and Mission of Commerce*, at the College Rooms, Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, commencing at 8 o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend.

LECTURE BY REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH, in the Cannon-st. Baptist Church, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1862. *Subject—Old Times and Our Times.* Singing by W[illegible]'s celebrated Sunday School Vocalists. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents.

LECTURE TO LADIES.—"THE ASSOCIATION for Promoting Scientific and Practical Medical Knowledge among Women," announces that a lecture will be given every WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at No. 220 West 34th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING—AT NO. 37 WEST 29TH-STREET, A large room, with privilege of bath-room attached, to a married couple, at $16 per week. Also a large room and bed-room connected, to same, at $18 per week. In each case fire and gas included.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two large and two small rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, furnished or unfurnished. Call at No. 16 East 43d-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d-st. Unexceptionable references.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO WIDOW LADIES and a single lady desire board in a respectable private family where there are no other boarders; location between 4th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address M., Box No. 151 Times Office. Reference required.

WANTED—AS OFFICES FOR A PHYSICIAN, *two rooms on the parlor floor or the whole first* floor of a respectable house, near Broadway or 5th-av., and between 10th and 26th sts., with or without board for a physician and his wife. Address Box No. 4,849 New-York Post-office, stating location, size of rooms, rent, and when possession will be given.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—THE ENTIRE floor, first or second, wanted by a gentleman and *his wife, in the neighborhood of Delmonico's*, 14th-st. Breakfast to be served in their own parlor; no other meals required. Address W., Box No. 2,491 Post-office, with terms and particulars.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day. CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—A SUM OF MONEY AT ANDREW LESTER & Brother's, No. 230 Greenwich-st. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses of advertising, by applying at the desk of above. A. L. & B.

FOUND—ON SATURDAY LAST, IN FOURTH-av., a portmonnaie, with a small sum of money. The owner may call at No. 37 Bible House, Astor-place, between 9 and 10 A. M., within two days.

LOST—A SABLE COLLAR, ON SATURDAY LAST, in Broadway, near Canal-st. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at No. 9 West 34th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM. TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF Boucicault's Great Irish Drama, COLLEEN BAWN; COLLEEN BAWN; COLLEEN BAWN; COLLEEN BAWN; OR, THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN, BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN, BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN. It has been witnessed by thousands, and its production been pronounced of the HIGHEST ORDER OF DRAMATIC AND SCENIC ART. Every character in this piece is sustained with a naturalness and perfection unsurpassed, while the scenery is BEAUTIFUL BEYOND DESCRIPTION. Indeed, the whole piece is FULL OF INTEREST AND EXCITEMENT from the commencement to the close. It will be produced here THIS AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. MR. WM. HARRISON, COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance. THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN VIOLINIST, Mr. F. HAP-E-MAN, will perform a great variety of tricks on the violin, imitating birds, dogs, cats, and other animals, and play on two violins at once, at intervals during the Day and Evening. COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT, one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world, will be on exhibition FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, as he is preparing for a trip to Europe, and is nearly ready to sail. He will be seen AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING, and at intervals and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES, including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c. Also to be seen the celebrated BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS, the largest lady of her age in the known world, being ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 600 LBS., MEASURING 9 FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND. She is beautiful, interesting, and pleasing. She is on exhibition at all hours, day and evening, as is also OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS, exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer, HERR DRIESBACH, who has astonished the world with his CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS. THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH. THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY. LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD. Also of QUEEN VICTORIA, PRINCE OF WALES, AND GARIBALDI. LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders. Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE, UNDER NIAGARA. Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

AULD LANG SYNE.—THIS CELEBRATED group of statuary, life size, by Robert Thomson, Sculptor, will be on exhibition DAY and EVENING, at the corner of 44th-st. and Broadway. The Scottish dress [illegible] represented. Admission, 25 cents.

FAIRS

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE UNION HOME SCHOOL, for the education and maintenance of the children of our Volunteers, No. [illegible] East [illegible]-st., will open at the "Home," TUESDAY, Dec. 9. All Societies, Sunday Schools and individuals now working for it, are requested to send in their donations as soon as possible, in order that the tables may be arranged.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE SEVENTH ANNUAL FAIR of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children will be held in Dodworth Hall, Broadway, opposite 11th-st., commencing on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 10, at 3 o'clock, and continue during the following days and evenings until Saturday noon. Tableaux and musical entertainments, by the [illegible] MEYER, will be presented every evening.

LADIES' FAIR.—THE LADIES OF THE 35TH-st. Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. STRYKER'S,) will hold a fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles, on the 9th, 10th and 11th of December, in the basement of the Church, from 12 o'clock each day through the evenings.

CHARITY BAZAAR.—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, Dec. 8 to 13, 1862. At the Hope Chapel, No. 29 East 20th-st. Open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 204 5th-av., New-York. No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn. NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen. Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 204 5th-av., corner of 26th-st. The afternoon Classes of WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS having nearly reached the full number, classes will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 1, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 4 P. M. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at the Academy.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH. STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellence of workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos." There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says: "Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON, Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano-Fortes. Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS. No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

"A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT."—Lowell Mason. MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in [illegible] for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the human bellows—the lungs—in [illegible] capacity for expression." For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $[illegible] to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each. "In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen of the kind, in Europe or America."—[illegible] WASHBURNE MORGAN. "Your Organ-Harmonium surpasses anything [illegible] I have yet seen, whether French or American."—[illegible] ZUNDEL. "I prefer them to all others, which I have [illegible] heard or seen."—WILLIAM MASON. New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., [illegible]

$150.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS [illegible] bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for [illegible]. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD Piano-forte for sale—all modern improvements, four round corners, overstrung bass, full iron plate, fully guaranteed; made to order; cost $[illegible]; for $[illegible], including stool and cover. Also, parlor furniture at sacrifice. Inquire at No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKERS' STORE COMPANY, NO. 88 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, the Company are able to offer first-class [illegible] at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument warranted for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS, (first-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, [illegible] instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, [illegible] to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, [illegible] to $300. J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway.

MUSICAL PRESENTS.—AT MILLET'S MUSIC stores, No. 305 Broadway, and No. [illegible] can be found the largest assortment of pianos, [illegible] concertinas, music and musical instruments, [illegible] *Cheap for cash.* Country orders promptly filled.

PIANOS LOW FOR CASH.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of superior second-hand Pianos; [illegible] tested new instruments of light elastic touch, [illegible] overstrung bass, grand action, made in best manner, at lowest prices. J. G. DAVIES, 667 Broome-st., west of B'way.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very good terms, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, UPRIGHT, BOUDOIR and squares, at $60, $80, $100, $125, $150, [illegible] $200. Best and cheapest. For sale by CHAMBERS, at the Bible House, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second hand, for sale or hire.

PIANO-FORTES—OF THE FINEST TONE and elegant finish, [illegible]

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Matters Under Discussion in Congress.

The Question of Arbitrary Arrests in the Senate.

The Admission of Western Virginia as a State in the House.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

The time of both Houses of Congress to-day was occupied in debate—in the Senate, on Mr. SAULSBURY's resolution calling for information on the subject of Government arrests, which will probably be amended to-morrow and passed, and in the House, on the bill admitting Western Virginia, which is expected to pass by a small majority.

A VISIT TO THE BRAZILIAN FRIGATE.

The President, Secretary of War, and the Brazilian Minister, to-day visited the Brazilian frigate Paraense, now lying off Arsenal Wharf. A collation was served on board, and courtesies exchanged, with mutual expressions of national good-will.

GEN. FRANKLIN.

Gen. FRANKLIN had an interview to-day with the Secretary of War and Gen. HALLECK, in relation, it is said, to the apportionment of troops in the several Grand Divisions, and will to-morrow morning return to his command.

THE INDIAN EXECUTIONS.

In an interview last evening between Indian Commissioner DOLE and the President, the former learned that the synopsis of the evidence upon which the Indians were convicted had been carefully considered, and orders issued for the execution of forty of the most guilty, to take place on the 19th inst. The President's decision is reserved in regard to the rest of the Indians convicted, who, for the present, remain where they are. It is certain, however, that the wholesale execution advocated by the Minnesota Congressional delegation will not be permitted to take place.

GEN. SCHENCK.

Gen. SCHENCK left this evening for Philadelphia. He is still suffering from the effects of his wound, and it will be some time before he can assume the command to which he has been assigned in Baltimore.

SICK SOLDIERS.

About a hundred sick soldiers arrived to-day from Gen. BURNSIDE's army.

GEN. MACCLELLAN.

Gen. McCLELLAN testified to-day before the McDowell Court of Inquiry and will remain in this city several days.

REBEL EVACUATION.

We learn from Fairfax Court House that [illegible] report a general evacuation by the rebels of Thoroughfare Gap, Aldie and the surrounding country.

FRAUDS IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgeon-General HAMMOND left here to-day to investigate the alleged frauds in the Medical Purveying Department, and personally inspect the hospitals.

An investigation is going on in Philadelphia into the operations of the Medical Purveying Department in that city. The Surgeon-General, some days since, suspecting from strong evidences that all was not right there, sent Medical-Inspector PERLEY to inquire into the condition of affairs. This officer obtained ample evidence that the Purveyor had been guilty, to use a mild term, of very dishonest and dishonorable practices. The Purveyor, who is a Surgeon in the regular army, has been relieved from duty, and his books and accounts seized by the Judge-Advocate. Surgeon ROBERT MURRAY has been detailed in his place. The operations of the Purveying Department in Philadelphia, in consequence of this discovery of frauds, have been temporarily suspended, but will soon be resumed again.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

Yesterday, for the first time, artificial legs were distributed among the soldiers who have lost their pedal extremities in the service of their country. These patients are now all congregated in one hospital—the St. Elizabeth—on the Eastern Branch, nearly opposite the Navy-yard. The soldiers were much pleased with the new aids to locomotion, and many amusing scenes occurred among them while trying on the artificial legs. The first individual who tried one was justly cheered by his companions as he paraded through the wards of the hospital. All the patients will be supplied in the course of a few days.

No artificial arms and hands have as yet been adopted by the Medical Department.

INQUIRY IN REGARD TO MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Senator NESMITH, of Oregon, on Monday introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to the Senate the number, names and rank of the additional Aids-de-Camp appointed under the provision of the act of Congress of August 5, 1861; also, the number, names and rank of the additional Aids-de-Camp who are now drawing pay from the Government, and not employed in actual service.

INVESTIGATION OF NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

The following resolution was introduced by Senator McDOUGALL, of California, on Monday.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be requested to inform the Senate if any Congressional District in the United States has more than two Midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and if so, by what law they have been appointed, and how many districts have such excess, and by whom the appointments have been recommended.

LEGISLATION FOR MISSOURI.

Senator WILSON, of Missouri, yesterday introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to consider the expediency of providing by law for effectually suppressing the rebellion and securing domestic tranquillity in the State of Missouri.

NUMBER OF INVALIDS.

The statement, published in several newspapers, that there are upwards of 25,000 sick and wounded soldiers in the hospitals in this city and vicinity, is exaggerated. The number, including about 3,000 at Frederick and Harper's Ferry, will not exceed 15,800. The total number of patients in the different General Hospitals in the country is about 58,000.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

AMENDMENT OF THE REVENUE LAW.

The bill which passed the House to-day, amendatory of the act to provide Internal Revenue, to support the Government and pay the interest on the public debt, approved July 1, 1862, authorizes the Assessors, and Collectors, and Assistants, and Deputies, to administer oaths and affirmations in all cases where they are required, but no fees are to be charged or allowed therefor.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is authorized to furnish to the Assistant Treasurers or Collectors of the United States at San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, with adhesive stamps or stamped paper, vellum or parchment, according to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Laws under such regulations and conditions. He may, from time to time prescribe, and without requiring payment in advance therefor, provided no greater commission shall be allowed than is now provided by law.

Any stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on any particular instrument, and bearing the name of such instrument on the face thereof, which may have been used, or which shall hereafter be used for denoting any other duty of the same amount, shall be deemed and taken to be good and valid, provided the provisions of this section shall not apply to any stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on proprietary articles. All instruments, documents and papers subject to duty, used by the officers of the United States Government, where the United States would be chargeable with the duty or stamp thereon, and all instruments, documents and papers of the Executive Department of the several States subject to duty, wherever State would be chargeable with the duty and stamp thereon, and also all instruments, documents and papers relating to the procurement of bounty land and other bounties, pensions and orders of pay, by or for officers, soldiers and seamen, or other legal representatives, who have been or may be in the service of the United States, are exempt from duty.

The ninety-fifth section of the Internal Revenue act of July 1, 1862, is so amended that no instrument, document or paper made, signed or issued prior to the 1st of March, 1863, without being duly stamped or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall, for that cause, be deemed invalid and of no effect; provided that section twenty-four of the act entitled, "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1862, is hereby repealed.

All goods, wares and merchandise, or articles produced or made and finished ready for sale and removed for consumption prior to the 1st day of September, 1862, whether actually removed or not from the place of manufacture, shall be and hereby are exempt from duty, upon proof being made to the satisfaction of the Assessor of the District who shall hear and determine the same, that they were so made and finished ready for sale and removal for consumption, and where any duties shall have been assessed and collected upon such goods, wares and merchandise, or articles so made and finished as aforesaid, the same shall be and hereby are remitted, and if actually collected, refunded by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Hotels, inns, or taverns and eating-houses having taken out the license provided therefor, shall not be required to pay any other license for the sale of any articles customarily furnished by hotels, inns, or taverns and eating-houses, and not prohibited by the laws of any State or Territory where the same may be located, in violation thereof.

INTEREST ON THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The bill introduced by Representative STEVENS yesterday, providing revenue for the support of the Government, contemplates no change whatever in relation to the payment of interest on the public debt already created, or the Custom-house rates now outstanding.

NEGRO COLONIZATION.

The recently-published foreign correspondence shows that our Government proposed the voluntary colonization of Americans of African descent in the British Colonies, but Earl RUSSELL declined the proposition.

Gen. WEBB, Minister to Brazil, has been exerting himself to effect a treaty by which all the freed negroes of our country shall be transplanted to the regions of the Amazon, at the expense of the United States, and there endowed with land gratuitously by Brazil, and, at the expiration of a term of years, become citizens of Brazil with all the rights and privileges of the free negro population of the Empire, all of whom, by the Constitution, are the recognized equals of the white man, and equally eligible with him to the highest office of the Empire, and where already the social distinctions between the white and black races which once existed have been nearly eradicated.

As serious fears seemed to be entertained by the people of Nicaragua that the President intended establishing a colony of free colored persons in some part of Central America, our Minister to that country assures its Government that no such project will be attempted against the known wishes of the people of those States.

MR. STEVENS' BILL.

The Revenue Bill published this morning was not reported from the Committee of Ways and Means yesterday, as was erroneously stated, but was simply submitted by Representative STEVENS as an individual member on a call of the House. Neither the Secretary of the Treasury, nor the Committee, were consulted in regard to it.

MIDSHIPMEN.

Secretary WELLES, to-day, in response to the House resolutions, transmitted a list of Acting Midshipmen appointed during the recess of Congress, and considers they have been made by full authority of law, although the exigencies of the service and condition of the country would not permit a compliance with previous usage, nor, in all respects, with the letter of recent enactments, apparently restricting the power of appointments confided by previous laws. These appointments are seventy-six in number, viz.: Maine, one; New-Hampshire, four; Vermont, one; Massachusetts, thirteen; Rhode Island, three; Connecticut, five; New-York, sixteen; Pennsylvania, eleven; Delaware, two; Maryland, two; Ohio, two; Illinois, two; Iowa, six; Missouri, three; Virginia, one; District of Columbia, one; at large, one—a son of an officer.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Surgeon CHARLES MARTIN has been detached from the Naval Rendezvous at Boston, and ordered to the steam sloop *Sacramento*.

Surgeon JOHN RUDDENSTEIN has been ordered to the Naval Rendezvous at Boston.

Surgeon D. KINDLEBERGER has been ordered to the steam sloop *Monongahela*.

F. T. McINTYRE, of Pennsylvania has been appointed Acting-Assistant Paymaster in the Navy. He was recently employed as a telegraph operator at Washington.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution calling for information in relation to the sale of colored freemen captured by the rebels, etc.

The reply of Secretary Stanton states that "no information on the subject is in possession of the War Department."

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) presented a petition in favor of a General Bankrupt Act.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) presented two petitions, protesting against the action of the Advisory Board of the Navy.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill for the relief of the owners of the French vessels *Jules et Marie*.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported a bill to increase the bonds of the Superintendent of Printing.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to abolish the grade of medical officers in the service of the United States.

Mr. HALE said that nothing was worse managed than this so-called "medical service." He believed that one of the soldiers of his own State had been literally murdered by medical officers. He understood that many of these medical officers could not speak a word of English, but they put on shoulder-straps and went about exercising "military authority" instead of "medical skill." He (HALE) had also had detailed to him the circumstances of the death of Lieut.-Col. DWIGHT after the battle of Antietam, who, as he was dying, said to a medical officer: "My wounds are your protection."

The bill was referred to the Military Committee.

The resolution offered by Mr. SAULSBURY relative *to the arbitrary arrests of citizens of Delaware* was then taken up.

Mr. HALE said, the Senator from Delaware (BAYARD) yesterday referred to a proper division of power as being the hope of a free government, and he (HALE) was not willing to see the Senate undertake to interfere with other departments. If any citizen of Delaware had been aggrieved the Courts were still open, and he (HALE) believed that the writ of *habeas corpus* was not dead yet.

Mr. BAYARD asked if a case had not occurred in his (HALE's) own State where a person was arrested and the United States Marshal refused to deliver the man on a writ of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. HALE said he did not so understand it. He acknowledged that this was an embarrassing question, but thought it would be premature for the Senate to interfere. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said there was no such division of the Government power. The Judiciary was always the weakest. It was no military, no political power. The President has asserted the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and he thought it proper for the Senate to inquire into the matter.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said, in the case referred to in New-Hampshire, a Dr. BACHELDER had put himself at the head of a band of men, and marching by the flag of his country shot at it, and afterward tore it down, and said that the Government of JEFF. DAVIS was a better Government to live under. And after that, when there was a meeting to raise volunteers, he went to the meeting and opposed it, and said two-thirds of the volunteers would be killed, and go to hell, and the town would do nothing for their families. This man was arrested and confined, and a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued, and the Marshal, taking advice from the Secretary of War and Judge-Advocate, refused to deliver him up. He (CLARK) went to the Chief Justice of the State and detailed the aggravated conduct of this man, and the Chief Justice dismissed the case.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, said, doubtless everybody regretted the necessity of making these arrests in this country. The President regretted it as much as anybody. He did not think any loyal man could charge the President with wantonly violating the rights of citizens. For a long time the leading traitors sat here; but no arrests were made. When they were commenced they were necessary, and the first arrest was for selling gun-caps to the enemy. He, for one, thanked the President for making these arrests. It was a powerful means of preserving the Government, and he hoped the President and his advisers would not shrink from arresting any man who shows probable cause of being in league with the rebels, and there never was a rebellion where so much consideration had been shown and so much humanity for wicked traitors.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) did not doubt that there were arrests made which were justifiable. But these men were citizens of Delaware, whose loyalty had never been questioned, and they were arrested by persons from Maryland. All they asked was, by what authority these men from Maryland dragged peaceful citizens from the loyal State of Delaware.

The motion to lay on the table was disagreed to by a vote of 3 yeas to 40 nays.

Mr. FIELD said he should vote against the resolution. He was of the opinion that the President had the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*. The framers of the Constitution evidently provided that the *habeas corpus* might be suspended in times of insurrection and invasion, and he thought it was clearly an Executive act. He was of the opinion that if any complaint was to be made, it was that the Government has been too lenient with traitors. He knew nothing about these citizens of Delaware, and was glad if there were none but loyal men in that State.

Mr. BAYARD continued at some length, saying the power to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was not an Executive act. If this was admitted, and the legislative power had no right to inquire, then the President might imprison men, or torture them, or do as he pleased with them.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) favored the adoption of all these resolutions of inquiry, which were offered in good faith. He believed that the right to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus* was purely a legislative power, and it could only be done by Congress. But since the legislation of last Congress, the President has had the power given to him. He thought many of these arrests were great mistakes; and every arrest ought to be reported to Congress, and the reasons for it. If this power was unlimited, the Government would become oppressive. Congress should throw around the suspension of the writ all the guards and checks necessary to preserve the rights of citizens and the character of the Government. The people have been exasperated at the manner of these arrests and discharges, and it was due to the country and justice that no man should be arrested for light cause; and then the causes and charges should be properly explained and set forth that they may be known. And Congress had a perfect right to call for all information, that they may go before the people and be able to explain and defend all these arrests.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said as he could not see any practicable benefit to be attained in passing these resolutions, he was inclined to vote against them. He thought these arrests had been unfortunate and impolitic. Judges and Courts and commentators have held that the power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* was a legislative power. It is not from any sympathy with traitors that there is great feeling on this subject; but because it is feared that this is an exercise of an unnecessary and arbitrary power. And he would say to his friend from Massachusetts, (WILSON,) who gloried in these arrests, that there was very great danger in them. There was a bill now here from the House relative to this very subject, and he was in favor of acting upon that as a practical measure.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Union,) contended that the President had no right to make these arrests, or to suspend the writ of *habeas corpus*, and doing so was usurpation.

Mr. FESSENDEN would like to ask the Senator, if he was at the head of the Government, and was satisfied in his own mind that an individual, in a time like this, was about to commit a crime, the consequence of which would be exceedingly injurious to the Government, and would strengthen the arms of rebellion, and there was no other way to prevent it, would he not arrest that individual without law, and hold him by the strong hand?

Mr. POWELL—If the individual were acting as a spy, he would be infracting the laws of war. I should have him arrested, and punished by these laws. But if he was a private citizen, and had infracted the laws, I would arrest him, and hand him over to the civil authorities, and if there was no law for the offence, I, as an honest man, would have to let him go; for I should have sworn faithfully to execute the laws.

Mr. FESSENDEN repeated the question.

Mr. POWELL—If I was President—which is not a supposable case—I would do nothing to violate the Constitution and laws of the country. If I thought that a party was about to do anything wrong, I would have him placed under bonds for good behavior; and if there was no law, I should have a watch placed upon him to prevent his doing harm; and at the next session of Congress, I would try to have the proper law passed.

Mr. FESSENDEN—The Senator forgets one clause of my question—that was, if there were no other way to prevent it.

Mr. POWELL—That is not a supposable case.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Rep.)—When the Constitution provides that the writ of *habeas corpus* may be suspended, does it not of necessity imply that a man may be arrested unlawfully?

Mr. POWELL—The suspension only deprives him of the great remedial right of taking him out.

Mr. COLLAMER—You never try a party for guilt or innocence on a question of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. POWELL—We know that it does not. It provides that a Judge shall inquire into the causes of the arrest. But does the suspension of this writ ever authorize the President to make arrests and imprison any man?

Mr. COLLAMER—The only question the Court can entertain is whether the process by which the man was imprisoned was a legal one. If this writ is suspended pursuant to the Constitution, it implies that a man may be imprisoned unlawfully.

Mr. POWELL replied, and contended that the people had decided that these arrests had ceased. The recent elections showed this.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, claimed that no such question was settled by the elections. The only thing settled was that the Republican party could not raise men enough to send to the field to whip Southern traitors, and still have men enough at home to vote down Northern Democrats. That was all that was settled. In the Iowa regiments, 14,000 men voted for the Administration, and 4,000 against it; and there was about the same proportion in the Wisconsin regiments. He thought that four-fifths of the men who were fighting the battles of the country, would vote to support the President. He was for exerting every effort to put down rebellion, and to crush out traitors everywhere.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Dem.,) would vote for the resolution. But still he thought there were cases where these arrests ought to be made. He would do anything and everything to put down traitors everywhere. He related a case where a man, getting leave of absence from the rebel army, actually came to Washington, and got from the Treasury money for a claim which he had upon the Government before the rebellion.

Mr. DOOLITTLE contended that there was no oppression on the part of the Government, where a man was arrested upon suspicion, and was offered his liberty if he would take the oath of allegiance. It could be no oppression to a loyal man to take such an oath. We are in a state of war, and the President must take energetic measures to preserve this Government; and the people are determined, in spite of treason in the South or North, and in spite of all intervention from any quarter, that this Government shall live and not die.

Pending the question the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 9.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union.

Mr. CONWAY had no objection to the admission of this State on the ground of the character of the people, as they are thoroughly loyal. They are opposed to Slavery, and would make a prosperous and peaceful State. He would be most happy to vote for admission, if the application come in the proper and constitutional form. He wished that a Territorial Government had been organized there at the commencement of the rebellion. An enabling act could have been passed, and the State admitted in a manner unobjectionable. This bill was not so much for the admission of a new State as it was, for the division of an old one. But to this he would have no objection, were the measure presented in a proper form. The Constitution of the United States says that no new State shall be erected out of another, unless with the consent of the Legislature of the first. While he was willing to palliate at any time a construction of the Constitution to beneficial ends, he could not, however, violate a Constitutional and fundamental principle. He did not regard the proposition, as now presented, as having received the assent required by the Constitution. It was not a lawful State. He believed it was the intention of the President to encourage State organizations in all the seceded States. But placing the assumption of the State power in the hands of a few individuals appointed by the President was of a flagrant and unconstitutional character. The scheme was revolutionary, and ought to be exposed to the reprobation of every loyal citizen. It would be an utter perversion of our system. It would, in effect, concentrate all the power of the Government in the hands of the Executive. He said, after further argument, that the seceded States were out of the Union. They were in the position of a foreign Power. We should hold them as common territory whenever and wherever our armies occupy them.

Mr. BROWN, of Virginia, (Union,) replied, arguing that the erection of the State of Western Virginia was perfectly lawful and constitutional. The provision of the Constitution with regard to the admission or erection of new States, had been complied with. And in this connection he quoted as similar the preamble of the act admitting Kentucky, which was formed from part of Virginia. The President had recognized the Wheeling Government, and this portion of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, which the old State had heretofore refused, had been paid to the new States. The precedents, he insisted, supported the new State organization. He was surprised that the gentleman from Kansas recognized the right of States to secede. It was not in the power of a State to secede, and he (BROWN) denied that any State was out of the Union. The President was right in the position he had taken, and in his efforts to restore the Union, and bring them back to their allegiance.

Mr. MALLORY, of Kentucky (Union,) wanted to know whether the Legislature which had given assent to the division was not composed only of those upon whom the new Constitution was to operate.

Mr. BROWN replied that Fairfax and Alexandria Counties, which were not included within the limits of the new State, were represented.

Mr. MALLORY—I understand that more than half of the counties of Virginia were not represented in the Wheeling Legislature.

Mr. BLAIR, of Virginia, (Union)—Were not all the Counties invited?

Mr. BROWN—All were expressly invited.

Mr. MALLORY—Although they were invited, were not some of them so completely within the control of a foreign Government that they could not send representatives to the Legislature?

Mr. BROWN—I can't say whether the people were under intimidation or not. It is sufficient to say that they were invited to come. If they stayed away it was their fault, not ours. If they were disloyal, they should have no voice in the Legislature of Virginia.

Before Mr. BROWN concluded the morning hour expired, when the House took up the special order authorizing Collectors and Assessors and their assistants under the tax law to administer oaths, etc.

The bill passed.

Mr. BROWN resumed his remarks in advocacy of the bill for the admission of the State of Western Virginia into the Union. He stated the various considerations why the State should be admitted as a matter of expediency. The people of that section had been struggling for forty years for a separate existence. He recounted the wrongs they had suffered from the Eastern part of the State, and said they now had sixteen regiments in the field, obtained by volunteering—not by draft. Were they to be turned over to the old Commonwealth, and oppressed and persecuted? He had received a telegram from Wheeling containing the substance of a resolution of the Legislature asking for the passage of the pending bill precisely as it came from the Senate. He most earnestly appealed to the House to give them the relief they asked.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) remarked that at last session he had great doubts as to the propriety of passing this bill. But on examination his mind was now made up that it ought to pass, the State and Legislature being lawful. He alluded to the patriotism of Western Virginia, she refusing to be drawn into this wicked rebellion. The President and the Heads of Departments, together with both branches of Congress had repeatedly recognized the State and Legislature without protest from any quarter. He expressed his gratification that the State Constitution provided for emancipation, and came knocking at our doors with the tiara of freedom on her brow.

Mr. YEAMAN briefly alluded to the arguments which had been advanced, and asked, as Virginia was now represented in Congress, and, therefore, in the Union, what need was there for another act to let her in again?

Mr. COLFAX replied that the bill professed to admit only the State of Western Virginia, embracing the compact portion of the State, leaving the loyal citizens in Accomac and other counties without the limits of the proposed State.

Mr. OLIN, of New-York, (Rep.,) would vote for the bill with reluctance, but as a necessity, the new State being the result of revolution, and governed by the higher law of self-preservation and self-protection, and fidelity to the Union.

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) would vote for the bill, for by a constitutional provision Western Virginia would become a free State.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky, (Union,) appreciated the patriotism and valor of the people of Western Virginia, and the desire which they express to become a free people. But in this matter he was not governed by feeling, but the principles of constitutional law. Congress could not admit a new State out of the ancient territory without the assent of the old Commonwealth, and this had not been given. If States could be made in the method proposed, new ones could be made at pleasure, irrespective of the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. EDWARDS, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) explained his reasons for supporting the bill. He believed it would have the tendency to break the power of the rebellion in Virginia, and, besides, there was no legal Legislature or sovereignty in Virginia at the time the people of Western Virginia took measures to form a separate organization. He would sustain the loyal people. If there was no other way, he would seize the rebellious portions, hold them as territory and repopulate them.

Mr. WICKLIFFE—You speak about repopulating Virginia. What would you do with the people? Would you exterminate, kill, or make slaves of them?

Mr. EDWARDS—If necessary, I would exterminate that whole people in order to preserve the integrity of the Union. I should go for that.

Mr. WICKLIFFE asked: Women and children?

Mr. EDWARDS—No; they are not found in arms. (This unintentional pun gave rise to general laughter.)

They are entitled to the protection and defence of every civilized people of the world.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, (Union) spoke of his finding patriotic loyal people in Western Virginia begging to be disenthralled and relieved from the dead carcass of Eastern Virginia. It would be unjust to keep them waiting until our army should compel the other portion of the State to obedience.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.) said it was mockery to hold that the Legislature of Virginia had ever assented to the new State. According to his principles he could vote for the bill on the ground that the revolutionary States, being belligerents, were not entitled to the privileges of the Constitution. With his consent the Union could never be restored as it was under the Constitution as it is with slavery.

Without concluding the question the House adjourned.

THE M'DOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The Court of Inquiry in the case of Gen. McDowell met at 11 o'clock to-day.

The examination of Mr. Peleg Clark was continued, but no new facts were elicited.

About 2½ P. M., Gen. McClellan arrived, and testified as follows. The questions were put by Gen. McDowell.

Q.—I desire Gen. McClellan to inform the Court, as fully and distinctly as he can, on the following heads: First, as to Gen. McDowell's conduct whilst in command of a division in the Army of the Potomac. Second, as to Gen. McDowell's conduct whilst in command of the first army corps, Army of the Potomac. Third, as to Gen. McClellan's conduct, so far as it bears on his plans and operations, whilst he was in command of the Department of the Rappahannock.

A.—I will say, in regard to the first question, that the conduct of Gen. McDowell, as a division commander, was entirely satisfactory. His Division was in excellent condition, and all that I could wish. While Gen. McDowell was in command of the First Army Corps, prior to the movements upon the Peninsula, I received the fullest coöperation at his hands, in preparing the plans and arranging for the movement generally. In fact, he frequently, at my request, went beyond his strict duties as a corps commander, to facilitate preparations. I do not know that I can make a fuller statement. What I wish to convey is the idea that I received at the hands of Gen. McDowell the fullest and most cordial coöperation in the preparations for the Peninsular campaign. I know nothing personally of Gen. McDowell's conduct while in command of the Department of the Rappahannock, except that I received two telegrams from him about the 20th of *May, the first informing me that he would by a certain date move to my assistance; the other, that* some unlooked-for circumstance had caused the delay of a few days in his preparation. I do not know officially, but have every reason to be morally certain, that his failure to advance to my assistance at that time was owing to circumstances beyond his control.

Q.—Do you remember if the regiments assigned to constitute Gen. McDowell's Division were designated or were taken indiscriminately and with reference to their stations at the time? A.—My recollection is that they were selected with reference to their stations being in the vicinity of Washington, with some few changes subsequently made for particular reasons.

Q.—How did this division compare in discipline, drill and efficiency with your other divisions?

Gen. McClellan—I would ask whether it relates to any special period.

Gen. McDowell—To the last.

A.—Very favorable. I might add, so much so that upon one occasion a general order was issued complimentary to the division.

Q.—Was there a second occasion where the hard labor done by this division on the outworks on the Virginia side attracted your special attention? A.—In the construction of the works in the vicinity of Upton's Hill, my attention was drawn to the remarkable rapidity with which the troops of this division completed the works.

Q.—Do you know personally or by report whether Gen. McDowell took unusual pains in the drill of his division—that is, the entire body drilled together in the same field when it was under your command? A.—I think he did; I think he paid more attention to the division drill than many division commanders, though there were some few who paid such attention as he, though none more than he, I should think—that is, as far as I know.

Q. Whilst he was under your command was he (Gen. McDowell) ever intrusted by you with the handling on the same field of all the divisions on the Virginia side of the Potomac? If so, please state the occasion and the manner in which the duty was performed. A. On the occasion of a review of all the troops on the Virginia side in the month of November, I think he was intrusted to the selection of the ground and the entire conduct of the review, and discharged the duty in a most satisfactory and skillful manner.

Gen. McDowell desiring to enter upon a different line of examination, and the hour of 3 having arrived, the Court adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow, when the examination of Gen. McClellan will be resumed.

COURT-MARTIAL OF GEN. PORTER.

MONDAY, Dec. 8.

The Court met at 11 o'clock.

The accused stated that, since the adjournment on Saturday, when it was announced that they had concluded the examination of Gen. Pope, several questions had occurred to them which they would ask the privilege of propounding to the witness. Permission being granted, various questions were put, but nothing of particular interest was elicited. We will, however, present a few of the points:

In the opinion of the witness, if Longstreet had left Gainesville at 1 o'clock P. M., he would have had ample time to arrive on Jackson's right, (who was five or six miles east of Gainesville,) by 4½ o'clock P. M., the time at which Gen. Porter was ordered to move. Jackson's strength at this time was estimated at 25,000. Witness saw the accused on the morning of the 27th and of the 28th, when he arrived at Bristow Station, but did not again see him until the morning of the 30th, when he arrived upon the battle-field. The joint order to Gens. McDowell and Porter, given on the morning of the 29th of August, was designed not to place the one in subordination to the other, but to have them operate independently, and each one in subordination to the witness. As far as the witness is aware, Gen. Porter did not engage the enemy on the 29th of August; while going from Warrenton Junction to Bristow Station, on the morning of the 27th, he met altogether upward of 1,500 stragglers, mostly from Hooker's Division; they were in bodies of forty, fifty, and sometimes a hundred; the strength of witness's whole command on the 29th of August, independent of McDowell's and Porter's, was about 25,000 men; McDowell's corps numbered, he thought, about 12,000 men. Longstreet's force was about this time estimated to be from 16,000 to 20,000 men.

Capt. Drake DeKay, late of Gen. Pope's Staff, was next examined.

He was the officer who on the night of the 27th bore the written order from Gen. Pope to Gen. Porter, directing him to move at 1 o'clock A. M., on the morning of the 28th, up to Bristow Station. He arrived at Gen. Porter's headquarters about 9½ o'clock. He found Gen. Porter in his tent in company with Gens. Sykes and Morell. Gen. Butterfield was also there he thinks.

As soon as Gen. P. read the order, he handed it to one of his Generals, with the remark, "Gentlemen, here is something for you to sleep upon." Witness told Gen. Porter that the last direction he received from Gen. Pope was to remain with the accused, for the purpose of guiding the column to Bristow's Station. Gen. Pope relied upon Gen. Porter being there by daylight. About 11 o'clock, receiving the impression that Gen. Porter did not intend to move until daylight, witness laid down, and took a nap. Gen. Porter stated, on reading the order, that his troops had just got into camp, after a long march, and he thought they would be good for nothing in the morning if they started at the time mentioned in the order. Gen. Porter started with his command about four o'clock on the morning of the 28th, and marched at a moderate rate, (such as troops usually march when there is no great necessity for haste,) and arrived at Bristow Station about ten o'clock. No obstruction was met with, other than that arising from the wagons, which was but slight. Gen. Porter, together with the members of his Staff, used great exertions at several points on the road in removing the wagons, that the progress of the troops might be accelerated.

At half-past two o'clock the Court adjourned until this morning at eleven o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

The Court met at 11 o'clock to-day.

Brig.-Gen. B. S. Roberts, late Inspector-General of the Army of the Potomac under Gen. Pope, was sworn: His position brought him often in contact with Gen. Pope, and made him familiar with his (Gen. Pope's) plans, operations and orders. The witness was in the field during the entire engagement of the 29th of August. In view of what the army of Gen. Pope had accomplished when the battle of this day closed, he had no doubt at all that if Gen. Porter had made the attack as directed by the order of 4:30 P. M. of the 29th, it would have resulted in the defeat and capture of the main army of the rebels, who were in the field at that time. The witness expected an attack to be made by Gen. Porter, as did Gen. Pope, prior to the receipt of the order of 4:30, as he supposed any General within hearing of an important battle, as Gen. P. was supposed to be, being on the line of march from Manassas, which would have brought him to the right of the enemy's line before 4 o'clock, in whose power it was to engage in it, would have done so. Gen. Porter was, in the opinion of the witness, between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock, in a position where he could have attacked the right of the enemy, and, as he also believed, could have turned the enemy's right flank, and attacked their rear from what he knew of their position and from what he knew of the country. Prior to what he considered Gen. Porter's disobedience of the order of the 27th, he had been convinced that Gen. Porter would not only do his duty, but he was led to believe that he would do it as well as any officer in the army could.

Q. Then the grounds of the witness' unfavorable impressions were formed merely upon the events with which Gen. Porter was connected on the 27th and 29th of August.

A. They were not the only grounds. In a conversation which I had with Maj.-Gen. Kearny, in which I mentioned Gen. Porter, and the high estimation in which I held him, that officer told me that I did not know him, (Gen. Porter,) and added that he (Gen. Porter) would fail. The disobedience of this order and the conversation led me to believe that Gen. Porter was not doing his duty. Several officers of Gen. Pope's staff were about during this conversation, among whom, I think, were Cols. Ruggles, Morgan and Welch, and Capt. Pope. I do not think this conversation was heard by any of those present, nor do I think Gen. Kearny intended it should be. He was an old friend of mine, with whom I had served for a great many years, and he was telling me of matters that had occurred on the Peninsula. We had withdrawn from the others. He was giving me his opinion of all the principal officers there.

The Court, at 3 o'clock, adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

The Homicide in East New-York.

INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER NORRIS AND A JURY.

Coroner NORRIS commenced an investigation yesterday into the circumstances attending the death of WILLIAM STELFAX, a member of Company E, Forty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, who was killed by some persons not yet identified, on Sunday evening last, in front of the lager-bier saloon of Mr. GEO. SCHMALEIN, at East New-York. A jury was impanneled, and after viewing the body at the Military Hospital, proceeded to Altenbrand's Hotel, where the examination was held. The evidence, as far as taken, is very conflicting. The examination was adjourned until this evening at 5 o'clock.

ELECTION OF CHIEF ENGINEERS.—The election of Chief Engineers of the Brooklyn Fire Department took place last evening at the different engine-houses, and although it excited a great deal of interest among all firemen, every thing passed off quietly and in order. The polls remained open from 7 to 9 o'clock P. M., when the boxes containing the votes were taken to Firemen's Hall, in Henry-street, and canvassed. The result was not declared until a late hour.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Mrs. MARGARET MADDEN, residing at the corner of Union and Nevins streets, was burned to death on Monday evening. She was alone in her apartment, and from appearances, her clothes caught fire from the stove. When discovered she was in a dying condition.

KINGS COUNTY GENERAL TERM CALENDAR—Dec. 10—Nos. 24, 28, 29, 30, 22, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51.

SALE OF PAINTINGS.—A sale of oil-paintings by eminent English artists, will be made on Thursday, Dec. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the gallery of H. H. Leeds & Co., No. 23 Nassau-street. They are the collection of the late Mr. G. S. Oldfield, of Baltimore, and now sold by order of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—ADVANCE IN PRICE OF "WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS." The new tariff, on Wolfe Schnapps, can be had on application at the office of UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-street. SOLE IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.

[Advertisement.]

HATS THAT ARE FELT.—This is a "Gush," as Artemus Ward would express it; but Knox's Soft or Felt Hats will stand any amount of handling or rough usage, and yet be just as good, just as comfortable and just as becoming as when first purchased. For any style of Hat, visit KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway. It is the place to buy a good article very cheap.

[Advertisement.]

TO CAPITALISTS.—For sale, to close the estate of a deceased person, an Anthracite coal property in Schuylkill County, Penn. Can be put in order for immediate operation at a small expense, and promises to yield large returns for the investment. Apply to ASHFIELD & Co., No. 5½ Pine-street.

[Advertisement.]

LAWYERS, JUDGES and STATESMEN will find Phrenology of great practical utility in their professions. It will reveal the true character of clients, jurymen and legislators. Examinations, with full written descriptions, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

COLLEEN BAWN.—BOUCICAULT's great Irish Drama is a perfect success at Barnum's Museum. It is confessedly the best piece ever played there, and better played there than anywhere else in America. It may be seen there this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Creole, from New-Orleans—Mrs. [illegible] W. Couch, and 2 children, J. Mentor, C. Dunin, M. [illegible] J. C. Rider, M. W. Smith, F. [illegible] M. J. Newman, F. Archard, A. R. Wise, Mrs. [illegible] Cournes and 4 children, L. M. Love, C. Merrill, M. Devsay, Wm. McCracken, E. R. [illegible], F. W. [illegible], Mrs. Peabody and son, Lieut. J. W. [illegible], and [illegible] in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 16 | Sun sets.... 4 30 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..10 02 | Gov. Island..10 41 | Hell Gate....12 [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Dec. 9.

Arrived.

Steamship Creole, Couch, New-Orleans Nov. 29, and Havana Dec. 4, with mdse. and passengers to [illegible].

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer Martha Stevens, Dougherty, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Ship Commonwealth, (of Boston,) [illegible].

Ship Arnold Boninger, (Prus.,) [illegible], Rotterdam 58 ds., with mdse. and 4 passengers to Charles Luling & Co.

Bark L. D. Carver, Damon, Buenos Ayres Sept. 28, with hides, &c., to H. D. Brookman & Co. [illegible]

Brig Lilly Dale, (Br.,) Earl, Windsor N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to J. B. Whitney & Co.

Brig Thomas Owen, (of Portland,) Pettengill, Inagua Nov. 18, with salt to Thompson & Hunter. [illegible]

Brig Columbus, (Br.,) McKenzie, [illegible] to J. & C. A. De Wolf.

Brig [illegible], Hodges, New-Haven [illegible].

Schr. Olive Matilda, (Br. of Parrsboro, N. S.) [illegible]

Schr. Clarissa, Hickey, Bangor 10 ds. with lumber to R. W. Adams.

Schr. Horace Staples, Gibbs, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Ophir, Higgins, Portland, Me., with potatoes for Fortress Monroe.

Schr. Commander Kearney, Brewster, Rockland 4 ds. with lime.

Schr. Carroll, Crocker, Machias 13 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Oriental, (Br.,) Lockhart, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. B. F. Reeves, Cole, Cape Ann, with mdse. for Philadelphia.

Schr. Joseph Long, Hayes, Bangor, with lumber for Alexandria.

Schr. Statesman, [illegible], Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal to Merrill & Abbott.

Schr. L. W. Birdsall, Soper, [illegible], 2 ds., with wood.

BELOW—One brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. E., light.

Foreign Ports.

(PER ARABIA.)

Arrived from New-York—Oct. 4, Lillias, [illegible]; Nov. 27, Avon, at Falmouth; [illegible] Jane Anderson, at Queenstown; Caroline and [illegible], at Dublin; Clara and Nava, at Deal; Nov. 25, Elizabeth, J. & R. Young, Avon and Mathilde, at Queenstown; Palmyra and Frank Lovett, at Greenock; [illegible] Ellen Austin, at Liverpool, from Trieste.

Arrived from Baltimore—Nov. 26, Ianthe, at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia—Nov. 26, Wyoming, at Liverpool.

Arrived from New-Orleans—Nov. 26, Pilgrim, at Deal.

Arrived from San Francisco—Sept. 15, [illegible], at Yokohama.

Arrived from Bangor—Nov. 27, [illegible], at Falmouth.

Sailed for New-York—Nov. 26, [illegible] and Orville, from Londonderry; 26th, Plymouth Rock, from Deal; 29th, Hadding, from Queenstown.

Sailed for San Francisco—Nov. 27, Black Watch, from Glasgow.

MEM.—The Pampero, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, put into Queenstown on Nov. 26 leaky, &c.

The Panama, from New-York for Shanghai, was [illegible] in Simon's Bay.

The steamship [illegible], from New-York for Hong Kong, was abandoned at [illegible]. Crew saved.

[illegible]

Arrived from New-York—[illegible] Frederick, in [illegible]; [illegible] Antwerp; City of Montreal and Victoria, at Deal.

Arrived from Boston—John Gilpin, [illegible]; Anglo-Saxon, at Algoa Bay; [illegible].

MEM.—The Brig [illegible], for Queenstown, and the [illegible], for Liverpool, from New-York, put into Brookhaven Nov. 26.

ARTISTS' FUND

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THE FAIR FOR THE CHILDREN OF DECEASED OR DISABLED SOLDIERS, Which was held during the past week at Cooper Institute, will be CONTINUED THIS WEEK AT BRODIE'S ROOMS, Fifth-av. Hotel, corner 5th-av. and 23d-st.

DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 289, NOV. 29, 1862.

13, 24, 68, drew .... [illegible]
17, 38, 31, drew .... [illegible]
[illegible] drew .... [illegible]

In addition to the above, there were distributed 66 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 20,300 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,965. For information or circulars address R. A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Delaware.